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Algeria... 6.00 Dn. Israel... 1.51 Dn. Norway... 2.00 N.Y.
Austria... 20 S. Italy... 190 Lve. Other... 0.70 N.Y.
Belgium... 0.50 Dn. Jordan... 450 Lve. Portugal... 0.50 Esc.
Canada... 0.51 Dn. Kuwait... 500 Rls. Saudi Arabia... 0.50 R.
Czechoslovakia... 0.50 Dn. Lebanon... 0.50 Dn. South Africa... 0.50 R.
Denmark... 8.00 Dn. Libya... 1.00 Dn. Spain... 1.00 Ptas.
Egypt... 1.00 Dn. Luxembourg... 45 Lfr. Switzerland... 2.50 Sfr.
Finland... 7.00 F. Monaco... 100 Esc. Taiwan... 0.50 Dn.
France... 6.00 F. Morocco... 100 Esc. Turkey... 12.00 L.
Germany... 2.50 Dn. Netherlands... 2.75 Fl. U.S. \$1.00 = 86.3¢
Greece... 0.50 Dn. New Zealand... 1.50 Dn. U.S. \$1.00 = 86.3¢
Hong Kong... 1.00 Dn. Norway... 1.70 N.Y. Yugoslavia... 2.00 D.
Ireland... 1.00 Dn. Sweden... 1.00 Dn. Zaire... 2.00 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Considers Mideast Talks By European, Asian Allies

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering organizing a Middle East peace conference of allies in Europe and Asia as a compromise to meet contradictory concerns of Israel and Jordan.

Officials here stressed Tuesday that the idea was far from complete but added that there had been some discussions about it with allies.

Described by an official as "a good guys" conference, its purpose would be to provide King Hussein of Jordan with the international "umbrella" he needs for a Jordan-Palestinian delegation to negotiate directly with Israel.

And this could be done by a conference of allies without involving the Soviet Union to participate, as King Hussein wants.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel outlined Monday a five-point plan as an alternative.

He and other Israelis have made it clear that they strongly oppose Middle East peace talks that would include the Soviet Union.

The United States shares Israel's unwillingness to have the Soviet Union present, even though in 1973, after the Arab-Israeli war that year, the United States and the Soviet Union co-chaired a peace conference in Geneva.

Officials said that many ideas were being discussed, including one in which the United Nations Security Council would give its blessing to direct negotiations.

But the officials acknowledged that the Soviet Union would undoubtedly veto such an approach.

As for the Peres plan, the Reagan administration has adopted a deliberately positive approach, refusing to engage in polemics with the Israeli leader on points contrary to U.S. policy.

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, said the plan of Mr. Peres "is yet another reflection of the momentum toward direct negotiations that is currently building in the region, and that we hope will continue."

King Hussein has said that the first step should be a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian group to decide on details.

The United States has said it would be willing to take part in such talks provided that none of the Palestinians were members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and that the meeting would enhance chances for direct negotiations.

King Hussein and the PLO have said such a meeting should be followed by a conference to which the five permanent members of the Security Council would be invited, along with Middle Eastern nations.

The Jordanian monarch has said it would be better to have the Soviet Union take part in negotiations, rather than having it trying to sabotage the talks from the outside.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz went to the Senate Tuesday morning for a closed-door discussion of the Middle East with Republican leaders. According to several participants, he repeated the administration's view that King Hussein's visit to Washington had

advanced the prospects for Middle East peace.

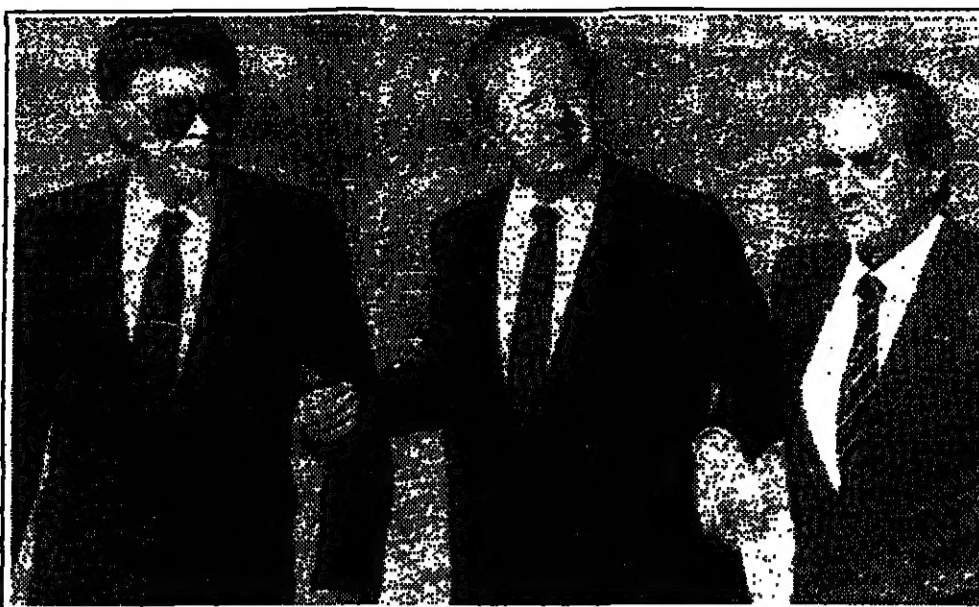
Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, and Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, pressed Mr. Shultz about the administration's plans to sell Jordan an advanced fighter plane, such as the F-20, and two anti-aircraft systems. Seventy senators have signed a resolution opposing such sales before Jordan begins peace talks with Israel.

Paris Ready for Talks
The French minister for external affairs, Roland Dumas, told the National Assembly on Wednesday that France was ready to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as part of the peace search. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

"The European Economic Community, in the next few days, will decide on the request by the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for a meeting," Mr. Dumas said during a debate on foreign affairs.

"Everybody knows that the Palestinian question is at the heart of the Lebanese drama," he said. "France, in its quality as a member of the UN Security Council, has been asked to receive this delegation."

U.S. House Backs Israel Aid
The U.S. House of Representatives approved Tuesday \$1.5 billion in emergency aid for Israel after rejecting an attempt to delete \$500 million for Egypt. The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Washington.



Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal, center, welcomed his Spanish counterpart, Felipe Gonzalez, left, and Spain's foreign minister, Fernando Morán, to Lisbon.

Russians Linked to Radio Bomb Plot Agca Says Turks Were Enlisted to Attack Radio Free Europe

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — The Turkish gunman who shot Pope John Paul II testified Wednesday that the Soviet Union had commissioned rightist Turkish terrorists to blow up the Radio Free Europe station in Munich that broadcasts to Soviet bloc countries.

He made his comments Wednesday as he testified for the fifth day in the trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks charged with complicity in a plot to kill the pope. Only one Bulgarian and two of the Turkish defendants are in custody in Italy. The others are being tried in absentia.

Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted in the May 1981 shooting, also said that Bulgarian officials in Rome had sought to enlist him in

plans to assassinate President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, and Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader.

"We talked about a possible attack the Soviets wanted carried out," he said, "against Radio Free Europe, in Munich, Bavaria."

A bomb tore into the station's headquarters in February 1981, injuring eight persons.

It was the first time in more than three years of testimony that Mr. Agca has mentioned the bomb attack.

Mr. Agca discussed the alleged

Soviet plans to attack the radio station as he described a meeting with other Turkish extremists in Milan in December 1980.

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Syria Is Seen As Stymied In Lebanon

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syria's efforts to impose its own order on Lebanon have bogged down in that country's intractable feuds, according to diplomats and to Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian sources here and in Beirut.

There is little prospect, these sources say, that President Hafez al-Assad will send Syrian troops into Beirut anytime soon to put an end to the fighting, the latest in a decade of civil war.

And negotiations conducted by First Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam and various factions have been suspended.

The Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, had been attempting to mediate an end to the most serious of the current clashes, the war between Shiite fighters and Palestinian guerrillas holed up in refugee settlements on Beirut's southern fringe, but he has not been seen here for days. Nabih Berri, head of the Shiite Amal militia, who was supposed to meet with Mr. Khaddam last week, has yet to show up.

The breakdown in these negotiations is clear-cut: The Shiites want the Palestinians to surrender all their weapons; the Palestinians, fearful that they would be slaughtered, refuse.

The Syrian-sponsored negotiations have centered on the following three issues:

• The three-week battle for the Palestinian refugee settlements of Sabra, Chatila and Borge Barajni, pitting the Syrian-allied Shiites against the Palestinians, including some guerrillas from Syrian-backed factions.

• The situation in Jezzine, a Christian mountain town in south Lebanon, which is surrounded by Muslim militias and defended by the South Lebanese Army, the Christian-led militia that Israel hopes will police the southern "security zone" it has established in that area.

• The overall, fundamental, question of political change and control in Lebanon, which has been at the heart of the last 10 years of fighting. Inevitably, this will mean that the embattled Christian minority must give up some of the power and privilege it has fought to keep.

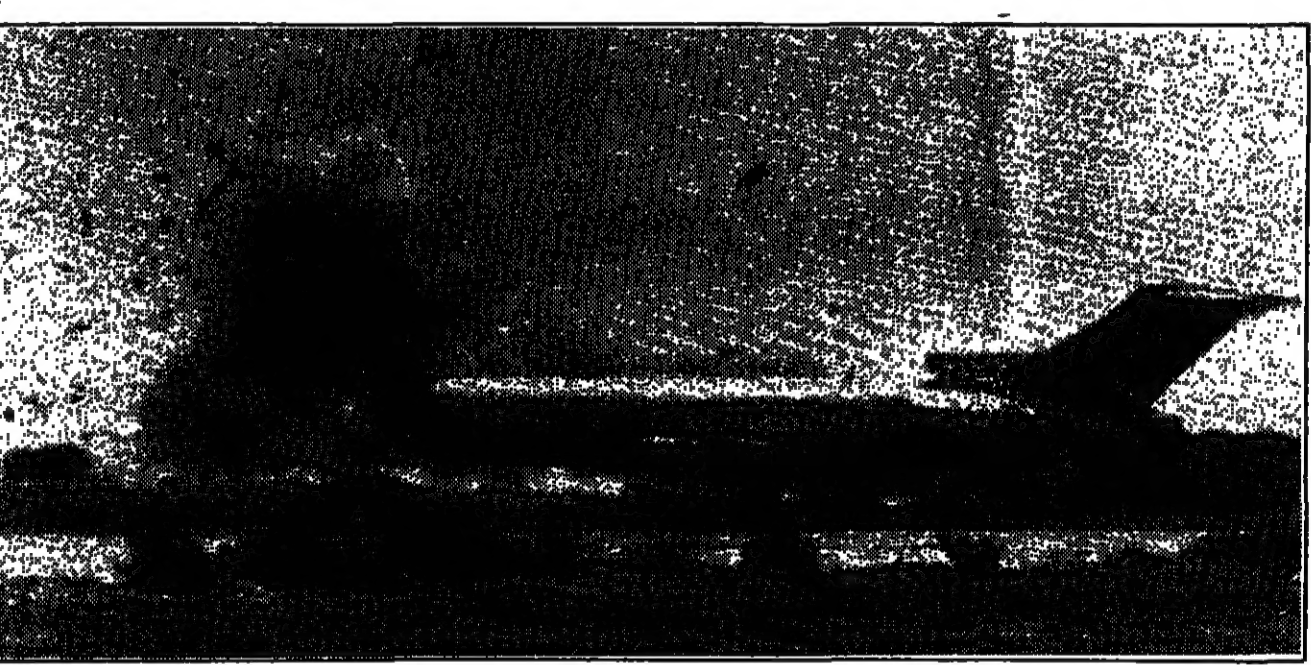
Hope for a solution grew in Lebanon when President Amin Gemayel came to Damascus for talks in May. Diplomats said that those talks were believed to have included as much as 12 hours of private sessions with Mr. Assad.

But "the summit has not produced anything on a political or a security solution," said a Palestinian source, using the word security in the Lebanese sense, as a euphemism for the fighting.

An indication of the intractability of the situation was the complete lack of information, or even speculation, about the Gemayel-Assad meetings in the Beirut newspapers, which span most political positions.

"I have never seen in 20 years such a blackout in the Lebanese press," a Western diplomat said.

Syrian officials have been telling diplomatic visitors in recent days



Hijackers of a Jordanian jetliner blew up the Boeing 727 in Beirut on Wednesday after releasing the passengers.

Beirut Hijackers Free Passengers, Blow Up Plane

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The group that hijacked a Jordanian airliner here Tuesday released 66 passengers and crew members on Wednesday and then blew up the plane, but the fate of eight Jordanian security agents aboard the aircraft remained in question.

A spokesman for the Jordanian airline, Alia, said that the marshals were in Beirut with the airline's manager there, but airport and Red Cross officials reported that the marshals were killed in the explosion. Security sources said that they were taken away by Shiite Muslim militiamen.

In Cyprus, meanwhile, a man armed with a grenade took over a Middle East Airlines plane from Beirut on Wednesday just before it landed at Larnaca airport, airport sources said. The man released the passengers but held the crew and

an airline official hostage, demanding to be flown to Amman aboard a Jordanian plane, they said.

The man later left the plane in the company of police. It was unclear whether he surrendered or was overpowered by security men.

On the matter of the Jordanian air marshals, Munib Toukan, vice president of Alia, said in Amman: "Our manager says he has them. They're in good health."

Security sources said that the eight marshals were taken off the Boeing 727 before dawn "for questioning" by members of the Shiite militia, Amal. The sources said the Shiites were holding the men at a Beirut stronghold and would free them later.

But a Lebanese Red Cross official, who watched three explosions rip the plane apart said: "The marshals were blown up inside the plane. Their bodies are in pieces. We couldn't get to them."

An airport official confirmed the report and added that the hijackers had "disappeared."

The Swedish pilot of the hijacked airliner, Ulf Sultan, said that the hijackers fled the plane with the marshals as hostages before it was blown up. "We have been assured by the hijackers that they are safe," he said.

Teams of armed security guards have flown on all Alia flights since the airline's offices in Athens, Rome and Vienna were bombed in March.

The hijackers, identified by Mr. Sultan as Amal militiamen, were demanding that all Palestinian guerrillas leave Beirut for Tunisia, where the Palestine Liberation Organization now has its headquarters. Various reports put the number of hijackers at four and six.

The plane was hijacked Tuesday in Beirut. It stopped in Cyprus,

tried twice to land in Tunisia but was refused landing permission, refueled in Sicily, returned to Beirut, attempted to fly to Syria and then came back to Beirut on Tuesday night.

Leaders of the Amal militia were key figures in negotiations with the hijackers after their return to Beirut. At least one Amal official was seen entering the plane on the Beirut airport runway.

One of the passengers said that the hijackers were armed with Kalashnikov rifles but that there had been no shooting aboard the plane.

In Wednesday's incident in Cyprus, passengers fled the Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 as soon as it taxied to a stop.

The hijacker told passengers that he was a Palestinian and that he had seized the Lebanese jet in retaliation for the hijacking and blowing up of the Jordanian airliner in Beirut.

Experts Say Letters Show Mengele Tie

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Police handwriting experts said Wednesday that they had found "15 points of similarity" in notes seized from a house where Dr. Josef Mengele had allegedly lived and in what has been described as his application in Nazi Germany to join the SS.

"The texts were written by the same person but at different periods," said Decio Mota, an investigator for the Criminal Research Institute in Minas Gerais State.

A copy of the SS document had been supplied by Josef Nitchbauer, a survivor of the Auschwitz death camp who now lives in Minas Gerais, Mr. Mota said.

Dr. Mengele, known in Auschwitz as the "Angel of Death," is accused of sending 400,000 Jews to their deaths during the time he was at the Auschwitz camp toward the end of World War II.

Dr. Mengele, who went to Auschwitz from the Russian front, made selections as Jews arrived by train, waving people unfit for labor directly to the gas chambers and others to barracks for workers, where they had at least a slight chance to survive. He remained the last major Nazi war criminal whose fate was uncertain.

Police are trying to determine whether a man who drowned six years ago on a Brazilian beach was Dr. Mengele, as his son, Rolf Mengele, said Tuesday in West Germany.

Romeu Tuma, head of the federal police in São Paulo and chief investigator in the Mengele case, said Tuesday the SS document that Mr. Nitchbauer had provided was a copy of the original, which the U.S. government lent to Brazil to aid in the search.

Mr. Mota said the points of similarity were:

• President Marcos held a huge military parade and issued a warning to insurgents. Page 2.

• Helmut A. von Damm, U.S. envoy to Austria, announced her resignation. Page 3.

• An odd couple in Congress is playing a large role in budget negotiations. Page 5.

• President Alfonsín is seen as pursuing the Perónist legacy in feeding the hungry. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
• Philippe Petroleum has negotiated contracts to deliver gas because of problems in the North Sea, sources said. Page 9.

• The U.S. economy will expand at a 4.5-percent annual rate in the final quarter, the National Association of Manufacturers said. Page 9.

UPI Asks for Salary Freeze
WASHINGTON — United Press International said Wednesday that it had asked its union staff to accept a six-month salary freeze as part of an effort to restore the news agency to profitability.

Karen Ann Quinlan Dies After 10 Years in Coma She Was at Center of Debate in the U.S. on Definition of Life, Right to Die

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Karen Ann Quinlan, 31, who slipped into a coma 10 years ago and became the center of a national debate on the definition of life and the right to die, has died at a nursing home in New Jersey.

Miss Quinlan was pronounced dead at 7:49 P.M. Tuesday, the Morris County sheriff's office said. [Dr. James Wolf said Wednesday the cause of death was "respiratory failure following acute pneumonia on top of a chronic vegetative state." The Associated Press reported.]

Joseph and Julia Quinlan were daily visitors to their daughter's bedside. Dr. Wolf said the moment of death was "one of great reverence and sense of loss that I could read in Julia's face, who was embracing Karen and was weeping quietly."

[Mr. Quinlan said Tuesday: "I think there are a lot of lessons to be learned by how far we can go to preserve life. Death is not so much

to be feared. Everything in this world is temporary. We shouldn't really fear death that much."]

In January, doctors said Miss Quinlan, who was 5 feet 4 inches tall (1.625 meters), weighed 70 to 75 pounds (about 32 to 34 kilograms), 40 pounds less than when she became comatose in 1975 after ingesting alcohol and tranquilizer pills. She had been fed through a nasogastric tube.

Doctors expected her to die when she was taken off a respirator 10 years ago, but she was able to breathe without it. Its removal culminated a case of great complexity and drama that absorbed national emotion and debate. People found themselves wrestling with fundamental questions of life and death as well as medical and legal issues.

In a landmark lawsuit Sept. 12, 1975, her adoptive parents, the Quinlans asked that the respirator be disconnected and that their daughter be allowed to die "with grace and dignity," because there was no hope she would recover.

The suit was filed after the doctors for Miss Quinlan had refused a request by the parents to let her die. A judge in Morristown, denied the parents' request the next November, but the decision was reversed in an appeal to the New Jersey Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court set several legal and medical precedents in its 7-0 decision on March 31, 1976.

The court held, in a new interpretation of the right of privacy, that Miss Quinlan's interest in having her life-support systems disconnected exceeded the state's interest in preserving life, so long as medical authorities saw "no reasonable possibility" that she would recover.

Because she was in a coma, the court ruled that her father, and not her doctors or a court, was the authority for deciding her fate in her behalf, and it named him guardian and empowered him to seek doctors who would remove the life-support systems.

The court also ruled that no one could be held criminally liable for removing the systems, because the

trial was filed after the doctors for Miss Quinlan had refused a request by the parents to let her die. A judge in Morristown, denied the parents' request the next November, but the decision was reversed in an appeal to the New Jersey Supreme Court.

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Karen Ann Quinlan

Madrid, Lisbon Sign EC Pact as Basque Rebels Kill 4 in Spain

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain and Portugal signed the treaty Wednesday admitting them to the European Community, but Basque guerrillas marred the day by killing four people in a series of attacks in Spain.

Heavy security was tightened even further after the attacks as seven European heads of state and 12 foreign ministers arrived in Lisbon in the morning and then traveled to Madrid in the evening for the separate signing ceremonies.

In two coordinated assaults, gunmen from the Basque guerrilla group ETA killed army colonel and his driver in Madrid and a sailor in Bilbao, in Basque country.

The guerrillas in Madrid abandoned their getaway car, packed with explosives, in the basement of a department store. One policeman was killed and seven were wounded, one of them severely, when the bomb exploded as they tried to deactivate it.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain said in a news conference aboard his plane as he flew back from Lisbon that ETA had become "assassins of hope." He added: "Terrorism is a fundamental enemy of democracy."

The attacks were among the bloodiest in 17 years of violence by ETA, a Marxist group whose initials stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty in the Basque language.

The assassinations took some of the luster off treaty-signing ceremonies that still were rich with symbolism and history.

The treaty expands the European Community from 10 members to 12 and pulls the Iberian Peninsula into the West European mainstream after decades of political isolation.

The treaty must still be ratified, but the wide political support for it in all 12 countries after eight years

of difficult negotiations appears to make ratification by Jan. 1, as called for in the treaty, a foregone conclusion. European officials said.

"By this accession, Europe as a political and institutional entity is also brought closer to the Europe of physical geography," Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, the current president of the EC Council of Ministers, said in Lisbon. He reflected the view of many Europeans that the community has reached its limit for the foreseeable future.

The Italians currently hold the revolving presidencies of the EC's ruling councils, and the conclusion of the treaty under their management was seen as a victory for Italian diplomacy and a domestic political triumph for Mr. Andreotti and Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal, both Socialists.

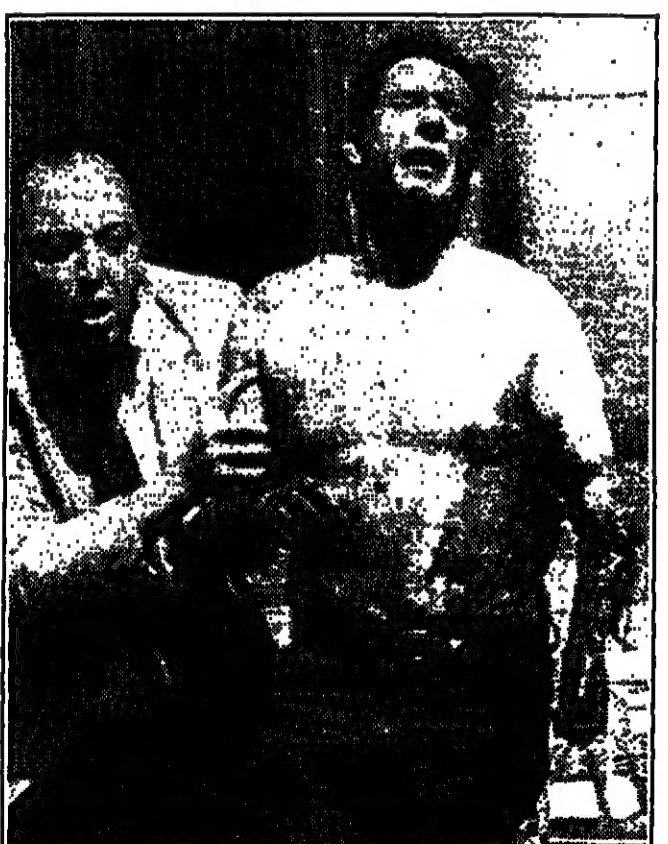
The two Iberian countries will become members of the EC common market and other economic integration programs after a 10-year transition period prescribed by the treaty. The two also become immediate members of the European Parliament.

Mr. Soares called the treaty signing "without exaggeration, one of the most significant events of contemporary Portuguese history."

"We shall symbolically make a new departure," he said, "with Portugal returning to the European fold and playing its rightful part in its dynamism and progress."

Paradoxically, his triumph Wednesday is to be followed by one of his greatest political difficulties Thursday.

The Social Democratic Party, the partner in his governing coalition, announced last week that it would wait only as a courtesy for the treaty signing before formally withdrawing Thursday from the government. Mr. Soares will then head a minority government that will likely collapse, probably leading to new elections.



A Madrid policeman was guided to an ambulance Wednesday after a car, packed with explosives by Basque guerrillas, exploded while officers were trying to defuse the bombs. One officer died and six others were also wounded.

Bonn Vetoes EC Cuts In Cereals Subsidies

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — West Germany vetoed cuts Wednesday in the subsidized prices paid to European Community cereal farmers, an EC spokesman said Wednesday.

The West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechle, blocked a move to cut prices by 1.8 percent, declaring that his country's national interests were at stake.

The move is likely to overshadow the Milan summit conference of EC leaders at the end of this month, diplomats said.

It was the first time since West Germany joined the EC as a founding member in 1957 that Bonn had fully invoked the veto, a procedure that it had never officially accepted.

Britain, Greece, Denmark, France and Ireland recognized West Germany's right to exercise a veto and said they would not participate in a move to defeat Mr. Kiechle by majority vote, the spokesman said.

However, Italy, which holds presidency of the community, said it intended to hold a vote, although

diplomats said there was now no possibility that the price cut would go through.

EC farm ministers have failed for more than four months to fix the new cereal prices, due to come into force Aug. 1. At their last meeting in May, they agreed on prices for all other agricultural products.

Participants in the summit conference, which was expected to be the high point of the six-month Italian presidency, were expected to debate plans for introducing more majority voting into EC institutions.

Diplomats said that unless a compromise could be worked out before the meeting, the heads of government would have to deal with the cereals issue. The issue also lies at the heart of new trade tensions with the United States.

The Reagan administration, angered over the EC's use of export subsidies to bridge the gap between its prices and lower world prices, has announced an offer of cut-price wheat to Algeria, a traditional French market.

Marcos Holds a Show of Arms In a Warning to Insurgents

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The government of Ferdinand E. Marcos, which faces a growing Communist insurgency, conducted a large parade of its military might on Wednesday. It included troops, tanks, armored personnel carriers and jet fighters.

In a speech from the reviewing stand, Mr. Marcos explained the show of force and issued a warning to the rebels.

Referring to the Philippines armed forces, he said: "It is time that we all become aware of this real resource for the protection and defense of our republic. It is time we convey a message to the demagogues who preach violence without understanding what they are up against."

The military parade was one of several political displays on this nation's Independence Day, marking its freedom from Spanish colonial rule, which ended in 1898 with the arrival of U.S. troops. In the morning, the largest opposition party selected Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator, as its presidential nominee.

Mr. Laurel is expected to be one of four or five nominees from whom the traditionally divided opposition is slated later this year to select a single candidate to run against Mr. Marcos. The next election is not scheduled until 1987, but many in the opposition say that Mr. Marcos will call an early election.

A more radical opposition group, called Bayan, held a demonstration, attended by an estimated total of 12,000 people, in front of the Manila city hall. The group, waving placards and shouting slogans, denounced the Marcos government and protested what it called U.S. imperialism.

The protesters wanted to march to the U.S. Embassy, but hundreds of riot police blocked their way. Eventually, they agreed instead to send a handful of representatives to the embassy to deliver a resolution calling for halt to U.S. military aid to the government and an end to "American interference" in the country's economic and political life.

After the resolution was delivered, the demonstrators dispersed.

The military parade was believed to be the biggest show of Philippine weaponry in more than three decades. It lasted more than an hour, with about 50 armored vehicles, mostly tanks and personnel carriers, passing in review before Mr. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and senior officials.

Government estimates of the crowd ranged from 80,000 people to more than 250,000. However, independent sources placed the figure closer to 30,000 people. Many of those in attendance were government employees or workers in government-backed companies.

The procession also included hundreds of troops, with the ma-

rine, army rangers, navy and constabulary represented. Jets, helicopters and transports flew over.

Mr. Marcos said the government would continue to pursue its objectives by nonmilitary means. But, he added, "let no one ever imagine that we will hesitate to use this power of our armed forces when the danger to the nation demand it."

Prospero C. Nograles, a human rights lawyer from Davao in southern Mindanao, where the Communists are particularly active, said that the costly military parade seemed to be an extreme step.

"Marcos is desperately trying to convince people that he is still in control," said Mr. Nograles. "It's an act of panic."

About 12,000 people attended the convention of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which nominated Mr. Laurel. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Laurel criticized the 20-year rule of the Marcos government in several areas, particularly economic mismanagement and human rights abuses.

Mr. Laurel's nomination was expected, since he is president of the organization. Other likely opposition nominees for the Philippine presidency, according to political analysts, include Aquilino Pimentel, Ramon Mitra and Jovito Salonga. An opposition conference to select one presidential candidate is scheduled for late July.



Ferdinand E. Marcos greets Philippine officers on the nation's Independence Day.

Karen Quinlan Dies After Years in Coma

(Continued from Page 1)

woman's death "would not be homicide, but rather expiration from existing natural causes."

The court invited the medical profession to use the guidelines from the case in the future, without seeking similar court judgments. Until the night of April 14, 1975, when she lapsed into the coma, Miss Quinlan's life had been largely unremarkable, although by no means trouble-free. She had been adopted as an infant by the Quinlans and reared in a modest and religious home in New Jersey.

According to friends, after being laid off from a job in August 1974, her life took a different turn. During the last few weeks of her active life, Miss Quinlan lived with a group in a house in Byram Township. Later, investigators and some of those who knew her then were to say she drank frequently and often took pills of various kinds.

On the night of April 14, she was seen "popping pills," and she went out drinking with some of her friends. She passed out at the bar and never regained consciousness.

Investigators later concluded that she had been overcome by a combination of alcohol and tranquilizer pills. She was put on a respirator because she was unable to breathe on her own.

Subsequently other machines were added that fed nutrients into her digestive system and assisted or substituted for other functions.

Despite the measures, Miss Quinlan's condition deteriorated in

the next few months. Her weight dropped, from 120 pounds to less than 70.

All examining doctors subsequently agreed that she had suffered irreversible brain damage and had no cognitive or cerebral functioning, although her electroencephalogram wave was not totally flat. She was, they said, in a "persistent vegetative state" and had no prospect of recovery.

Last January, the New Jersey Supreme Court widened its standards on the right to die, ruling that all life-sustaining medical treatment, including feeding tubes, could be withdrawn from terminally ill pa-

tients, as long as that is what the patient wanted or would want.

The court, thereby, refused to draw a distinction between a feeding tube and a respirator when decisions are made on withdrawing life-sustaining medical care. But after the decision, the Quinlans did not seek permission to withdraw her feeding tube.

"It is not necessary to remove her feeding tube," Mr. Quinlan said. "She is not feeling any pain or anything. We wanted the respirator removed, because it was causing her pain. I don't know whether I made myself clear on this, but I was just asking for the right to place her in God's hands."

Vic Tanny, 73, Is Dead in Florida; Established Chain of Gymnasiums

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Vic Tanny, 73, the millionaire owner of the first U.S. chain of gymnasiums and health spas, died Tuesday in Tampa, Florida, of heart failure.

The Tanny chain, at its peak in the late 1950s, encompassed more than 100 gyms in the United States and Canada and grossed \$34 million in a single year. Mr. Tanny, whose real name was Victor A. Landinardo, moved to Florida several years ago, after the empire he had created collapsed because of over-extended finances and back taxes.

He was the first to reshape the concept of a gymnasium from a room where grubby men simply sweated under barbells into one where chrome-plated, controlled weights were set in carpeted suites with adjacent spas, tennis courts and swimming pools.

He also made gymnasiums affordable to the working class by making membership fees payable on the installment plan, said Rudy Smith, president of Holiday Health Spa Clubs of California and a former Tanny employee.

"Vic Tanny was to the gym business what Henry Ford was to the automobile," Mr. Smith said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Passage of U.S. Rebel Aid Is Predicted

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Leaders of both major political parties predicted Wednesday that the House of Representatives would approve a proposal to send \$27 million in aid to rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government. Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, chief sponsor of the Republican proposal, said Wednesday that "we look very good" on winning approval of the plan in a vote scheduled for Wednesday evening. Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, co-author of a Democratic alternative, conceded that the proposal was likely to be approved. Last week, the Republican-controlled Senate voted 55-42 to send \$30 million in food, clothing and other nonmilitary aid to the rebels over the next 18 months. The rebels received about \$80 million through the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency from 1981 to last year, when Congress cut off support. (LAT, AP)

Agreement in United Airlines Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — United Airlines and the Air Line Pilots Association reached a tentative settlement Wednesday in a strike by about 5,000 pilots that has crippled the largest U.S. airline since May 17. Details of the tentative agreement were not released. The major contract issue, a two-tier wage scale that would pay pilots hired under the new contract substantially less than veterans, had been resolved after the walkout was about a week old. Procedures for returning to work had blocked a settlement. Those included the company's desire to reward pilots who had crossed picket lines, the union's demand that United consider hiring 500 pilot applicants who had refused to work during the strike, and the union's demand for assurances that there would be no reprisals against flight attendants, many of whom refused to cross the picket lines.

Reagan, Gandhi Exchange Greetings

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan told Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India on Wednesday that the United States respected India's policy of nonalignment and recognized the pivotal role the country plays in southern Asia.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gandhi, who was beginning a five-day visit, noted that there were differences between their two countries but stressed their desire to overcome them. "Americans place great value on India's friendship," the president said. "Our shared democratic ideals serve as a bridge between us." In his remarks Mr. Gandhi declared that "the inevitability of coexistence must propel us towards the imperative of cooperation."

Outside the White House about 1,000 Sikh protesters shouted slogans and carried signs opposing the Indian leader. Police lined the area but reported no problems.

U.S. Senate Acts to Permit Angola Aid

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Senate has voted to end a ban on military aid to guerrillas fighting the Marxist government of Angola, raising the possibility of a shift in U.S. policy.

In a 63-34 vote Tuesday, the Senate approved an amendment to the State Department authorization bill that would reverse a 1976 measure prohibiting military assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi. The amendment was sponsored by Senator Steven D. Symms, Republican of Idaho.

The Senate took similar action in 1981 only to have it die in conference with a House opposed to new U.S. involvement in the Angola fighting. It was not immediately clear whether the Symms resolution would meet a similar fate in the House.

For the Record

Beijing and Washington announced Wednesday that President Li Xianmin would visit the United States on July 22 in the first official U.S. tour by a Chinese president. (AP)

A Turkish martial law court sentenced one leftist to death and 17 others to prison Wednesday for armed robbery and causing explosions, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. (Reuters)

Spanish dock workers began a two-day strike Wednesday to press demands that ports remain under state control, officials said. (Reuters) U.S. and Soviet arms control experts, continuing talks in Geneva, met for more than three hours Wednesday in a session of the negotiating group on strategic nuclear weapons. (AP)

The last members of the U.S. force that invaded Grenada in October 1983 left the island on Tuesday. (LAT)

Agca Says Russians Plotted to Bomb Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

tack. The day before, Mr. Agca asserted, also for the first time, that the plot to kill the pope had originated in the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

There have been no arrests or convictions in the Munich bomb case. An otherwise unknown group calling itself the Armed Secret Army claimed responsibility, but security officials in West Germany have expressed the view that it

might have been instigated by Soviet bloc governments.

Last year, West Germany expelled four Romanian diplomats it accused of planning a further bomb attack on the anti-Communist station in Munich.

Contradicting earlier testimony, Mr. Agca said he was sent by the Bulgarians to Tunisia in December 1980, during a visit there by Mr. Minto. He said he was met by "a person who spoke English and called himself John but said he was a Syrian."

However, he said, plans to kill

Mr. Minto and Mr. Bourgeois with a remote-controlled bomb were dropped because of intense security.

Mr. Agca also said that Bulgarian officials in Rome had sought to enlist him in a plan to murder Mr. Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, during a visit to Rome in January 1981.

Italian investigators are exploring charges by a former Italian union leader, Luigi Scricciolo, that the Bulgarian secret service had sought to involve him in a plot to murder Mr. Walesa.

But Mr. Agca's testimony on the alleged plot has been marked by continual reversals. In December 1982, he first told Italian officials that the Bulgarians had sought his help in killing Mr. Walesa. Nine months later, however, he reversed himself, contending that the plan was never more than a vague project, and that he had learned most of the details from Italian investigating magistrates.

Barry Postpones Poland Visit

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Barry has postponed an official trip to Poland next month because he was refused permission to meet with political dissidents, Britain's Press Association reported Tuesday. The news agency added that talks were under way to arrange a visit later.

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ALL PARTY EARLY DAY MOTION OF 158 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

ALL PARTY EARLY DAY MOTION — HOUSE OF COMMONS 369 HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

Mr. Alfred DUBS, Sir Bernard BRAINE, Mr. Eric S. EFFER, Mr. Cyril D. TOWNSEND, Mr. Russell JOHNSTON, Mr. Ian GRIST.

This house expresses its deep horror at the continuing violation of human rights in Iran, and especially at the list of 10,300 victims of executions by the Khomeini regime, published by the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran and announced by Mr. Massoud RAJAVI, Chairman of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, the list containing 18 women, pregnant at the time of execution, 430 children under the age of 18 years, and 54 parliamentary candidates (in the first parliamentary elections held by the regime); urges Her Majesty's Government to continue its efforts through the United Nations Organization and other international bodies to pressurise the Iranian Government to respect fundamental human rights; is greatly concerned at the rising trend of state sponsored terrorism shown in the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner as well as the growing threat, presented by the Gulf war to the peace and stability of the Middle East; and calls upon Her Majesty's Government to step up its efforts towards a negotiated solution to the conflict and effectively prevent any trade on lethal weapons which contribute to the continuing hostilities.

Alfred Dubs (Vice-Chair, Parl. Human Rights Gp.); Eric Effer (Ex-Lab. Party Chair, Lab. N.E.C. memb., M.P.); Sir Bernard Braine (Vice-Chair, Parl. Human Rights Gp., Ex-Foreign Aff. spokes, of Cons. Party); P. Temple-Morris (Chair, Mid. East sec. of Cons. Party Foreign Aff. Comm., Chair, British del. to Inter-Parliamentary Union); Ian Mithras (Vice-Chair, Socialist-Inter., Lab. M.P.); Mrs. Judith Hart (Lab. M.P., ex-Sec. of Overseas Development); Denis Walker (M.P., Chair, Cons. Mid. East Comm.); Russell Johnston (M.P., Lab. Party Foreign Aff. spokes); Laurie Pavia (Lab. M.P., memb. Comm. of Eur. Union of Western Europe, U.E.W.); Vivian Rendall (Sec. of Cons. Foreign and Commonwealth Aff. Comm., M.P.); John Evans (Lab. N.E.C. memb., M.P.); Sir Patrick Wall (Cons. M.P., Chair, Brit. del. to North Atlantic Assembly); Mrs. Joan Mawhood (Lab. M.P., N.E.C. memb.); Richard Wainwright (Lib. spokes, on Econ. M.P.); John Hume (M.E.P., M.P., leader of N. Ireland's S.D.L.P.); Andrew Faulds (Lab. M.P., memb. of Brit. del. to Inter-Parliamentary Union); M.P. ex-Home Sec.; Ian Grist (Cons. M.P.); David Jones (Cons. M.P.); Robert Key (Cons. M.P.); Barry Greenway (Cons. M.P.); Dr. Gilroy Bevan (Cons. M.P.); John Carrin (Cons. M.P., memb. Comm. Eur. and U.E.W.); Donald Anderson (Lab. deput. spokes, of Foreign Aff., M.P.); Michael Foot (Ex-Chair, of Lab. Party, M.P.); Martin Redmond (Lab. M.P.); Terry Fields (Lab. M.P.); Bob Clay (Lab. M.P.); Robert K.

lory, Silk (Lab. M.P.); Cecil Walker (Official Unionist Party M.P., N. Ireland); Roy Bagg (O.U.P., N. Ireland); Lewis Stevens (Cons. M.P.); Mark Wolfson (Cons. M.P.); Michael Latham (Cons. M.P.); Gerald Howells (Lab. M.P.); John Wheeler (Cons. M.P.); Charles Irving (Cons. M.P.); J.D. Connaughton (Lab. M.P.); James Thun (Lab. M.P.); Frank Cook (Lab. M.P.); John Hume Robertson (Lab. M.P.); Kevin McNamara (Lab. M.P.); Dafydd Wigley (Plaid Cymru-Wales); David Allen (Lab. M.P.); Kenneth Warren (Cons. M.P.); Gwyn Jones (Cons. M.P.); Alan Roworth (Cons. M.P.); Ian Wrigglesworth (SDP M.P.); Robert Jones (Cons. M.P.); Stefan Terlecki (Cons. M.P.); Ron Williams (Ulster Unionist Party, N. Ireland); David Sandberg (Cons. M.P.); Peter Rost (Cons. M.P.); Michael Givley (Cons. M.P.); Alexandra Pollock (Cons. M.P.); Tim Yeo (Cons. M.P.); Robin Squire (Cons. M.P.); Peter Thurnham (Cons. M.P.); Bowen Wells (Cons. M.P.); Robin Corbett (Lab. M.P.); Peter Pike (Lab. M.P.); Robert Parry (Lab. M.P.); Tony Lloyd (Lab. M.P.); Lewis Carter-Jones (Lab. M.P.); Tony Baldry (Cons. M.P.); Neil Thorne (Cons. M.P.); Colin Shepherd (Cons. M.P.); Keith Bos (Cons. M.P.); Andrew Bowden (Cons. M.P.); Allan Rogers (Lab. M.P.); Stan Thorne (Lab. M.P.); Roy Galley (Cons. M.P.); Dr. Keith Thompson (Cons. M.P.); Jeremy Hanley (Cons. M.P.); Jean Lawrence

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Helene A. von Damm with Peter Guertler on their wedding day last Feb. 2 in the skiing resort of Kitzbühel, Austria.

U.S. 'Interests' Are Cited As Vienna Envoy Resigns

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Helene A. von Damm has announced her intention to step down as U.S. ambassador to Austria in a letter to President Ronald Reagan in which she said her resignation was in "the interests of our country."

Mrs. von Damm, a friend and former secretary of the president, was criticized in some Vienna social circles this year for divorcing her third husband and marrying Peter Guertler, owner and manager of a fashionable hotel.

In her letter Tuesday to Mr. Reagan, for whom Mrs. von Damm has worked since his early days as governor of California, the ambassador suggested that she leave her post at the end of the year. An administration official said he expected the resignation and its timing to be accepted by Mr. Reagan.

"You will recall that when I wrote you about my decision to marry Peter I told you I was well aware of the potential consequences," Mrs. von Damm said in her letter. She added, "For my own part I have always been cognizant

of the priority my official duties deserved."

The letter continued: "Being at all times aware that public perceptions are as important as reality in the world in which we live and work, however, I must recognize there are voices that continue to assert a conflict of interest between my professional responsibilities and my personal situation."

The letter went on to say, "These circumstances have led me to the conclusion that the interests of our country and your own are best served by your appointment of a new ambassador to Austria."

Mrs. von Damm, a native Austrian who emigrated to the United States, added in a postscript that she would always be Mr. Reagan's "goodwill ambassador."

Mrs. von Damm, 47, left Austria in 1959 after marrying an American soldier. She worked for Mr. Reagan during his two-term governorship, helped raise funds for his presidential campaigns and served for a time as White House personal director, when she was credited with increasing the number of female appointees.

Pentagon Is Moving to Curb Negligence at Military Hospitals

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense has instituted a series of new measures designed to eliminate substandard care at military hospitals.

The changes are intended to ensure that malpractice is detected and acted on and that doctors with false credentials or records of poor performance are not hired in the first place.

The drive began after a small number of highly publicized incidents in which patients were killed or injured by negligent military doctors.

By imposing rules that are in some respects more exacting than those in civilian medicine, military leaders hope to minimize such incidents, which in recent years have undermined the reputation of some of the most prestigious military medical centers.

In the latest widely publicized case, a 6-year-old boy died in April, hours after he was treated for a cut lip at Madigan Army Medical Center in Fort Lewis, Washington. Inexperienced personnel apparently injected him with potent drugs by mistake.

His death came after a number of incidents involving poor or unethical care over the last few years in all three branches of the military. The navy recently dismissed a heart surgeon for incompetence; the army is investigating a psychiatrist accused of having had sex with patients or former patients; and an air force hospital commander was sentenced to prison late last year for molesting the children of military personnel.

Broad audits of medical quality assurance in military hospitals in the United States and abroad, con-

ducted mostly from mid-1983 to mid-1984, found these faults:

- Repeated failure to check the credentials of doctors reporting for duty from another station or civilian practice.

- Failure to fully investigate complaints of incompetence against doctors.

- Failure to investigate unusual deaths or complications.

- Lax controls on dispensing drugs, allowing some doctors and other health personnel to become addicts.

- Staffing emergency rooms at night and on weekends with unqualified personnel, including nurses and physician assistants instead of doctors.

- Missing or incomplete records, making it impossible to know what treatment or tests patients had received.

A survey of more than 19,000 patients last year found that most families were dissatisfied with military care, ranking it below civilian care in all respects.

Soldiers in El Salvador Operating Water Service

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — The government said that the armed forces have sent soldiers across El Salvador to operate the state-run water service company, which has been struck. About 4,000 water workers are on strike.

Officials said Tuesday that the armed forces had occupied water installations to prevent the workers from pressing their demands by cutting off the country's water supply. The workers are demanding higher wages and the dismissal of the company's president.

The military services essentially agreed with the findings but contended that they were a snapshot taken at the early stages of a changing situation, before many of the latest new programs had been put in place.

Some critics believe that the military services are still not moving rapidly enough to correct the problem. Vernon McKenzie, who resigned recently as principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, said he had a "gnawing, nagging sense of dissatisfaction" with both the quality of military medicine and with the efforts to improve it.

Mr. McKenzie said that the Pentagon and the military services "are not coming to grips with the problem" because "doctors don't want to squeal on each other" and because the military surgeons general and hospital commanders resent and oppose efforts to impose quality control from above.

"They're on the road to reform, but they're fighting it every inch of the way," he said.

Malpractice claims filed against the government for military medical care jumped 24 percent from 1982 to 1984, the Pentagon acknowledges, and the amount paid to settle claims jumped 41 percent. But military malpractice rates, the Pentagon contends, remain well below the soaring civilian rates. In 1984, 854 claims were filed against military medicine, and \$41 million was paid to claimants.

In the last three years the Pentagon and the army, navy and air force have issued directives and established programs designed to remove incompetent doctors and assure that hospital commanders are required to pay greater attention to malpractice.

In May 1982 the Pentagon's

Health Affairs Office created a directorate for quality assurance, and the first directive was issued in July of that year. It required each military department to report to the Federation of State Medical Boards all doctors who had been discharged because of substandard or unethical performance.

Since then, four other major directives have been issued. One requires the military services to develop standards for acceptable rates of death and complications in various medical treatments and then measure the performance of each doctor against the standards. Such norms have already been established for 26 surgical procedures, and the services are beginning to use them to evaluate surgeons.

Another directive was designed to stiffen the supervision of nurses and physician's assistants by requiring that a doctor be designated in writing to supervise the care they deliver. A third ordered hospital commanders to take timely action

to suspend, report and investigate doctors involved in improper conduct or substandard care.

The fourth directive, issued in February, sets minimum requirements for granting credentials to doctors and other health personnel to practice in military hospitals. It requires that clinical privileges be reviewed at least every two years, and it orders hospital commanders to forward the files of doctors who are transferred, something that had often been neglected.

Another directive, requiring doctors and other health care professionals to obtain state licenses in addition to their military credentials, is being prepared, as is a directive that will spell out procedures for detecting and rehabilitating physicians addicted to drugs or alcohol.

The quality of medical care in the military is increasingly important because of President Ronald Reagan's military buildup and the nation's reliance on an all-volunteer force.

In an effort to recruit and retain high-quality personnel, the armed forces are seeking ways to make the "quality of life" of a military career more attractive. Recent surveys have shown that medical care is one of the top priorities of military personnel, and that most military families are dissatisfied with it.

Active duty military personnel receive free care from a network of 168 hospitals, more than 500 medical clinics and 436 dental clinics at military installations around the world.

Nimrods Swarm in Maine

United Press International

AUGUSTA, Maine — A record 62,843 hunters paid to enter Maine's lottery Wednesday to distribute the state's 1,000 moose-hunting permits.

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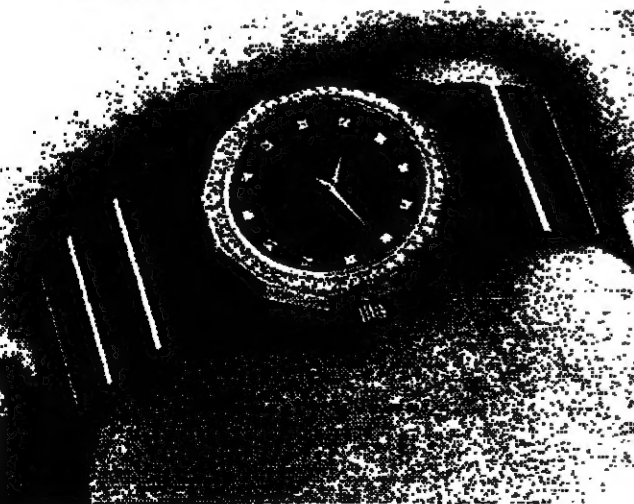
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California investigators examining debris for human bone fragments.

California Police Suspect 2 of Torture, Deaths of 20 at Remote Mountain Site

The Associated Press

WEST POINT, California — The authorities say they believe that two men, one of them a survivalist who killed himself while in police custody, may have been involved in the sexual torture and death of at least 20 persons at a remote mountain cabin.

The remains of at least four persons have been found on the site, the police said. The Calaveras County sheriff, Claude Ballard, said the authorities have evidence indicating that the remains of more than 20 persons may have been burned and buried nearby.

"I hope they're not there," he said, "but I have evidence to believe that they are."

Leonard T. Lake, 39, killed himself by swallowing a cyanide capsule last week while he was in police custody in San Francisco. He was arrested after the police found that he had been driving a car belonging to a man missing since November.

Mr. Lake's friend, Charles Ng, 24, the subject of a nationwide manhunt, was named Tuesday in a federal warrant. He is wanted on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and on local warrants listing charges of kidnapping, false

imprisonment and burglary, the authorities said.

The police say they believe that the two men may be connected to the disappearances of at least 25 persons, including Mr. Lake's brother, Donald, a group of neighbors and a family of five who vanished from a nearby camping ground.

Investigators have found five bags of human bones, sexually explicit photographs, videotapes of sexual torture involving Mr. Lake, Mr. Ng and women, charred hand-cuffs and jewelry at the site near Wilesville, 150 miles (about 240 kilometers) east of San Francisco.

'Chemistry' of 2 Lawmakers Is a Key to U.S. Budget Talks

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are Capitol Hill's newest political odd couple: the outgoing, suave, self-confident black congressman from Philadelphia, and the intense, rumpled and often fretful son of an Italian-born grocer from Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Except for the shared misery they face as chief negotiators of a complicated and politically tricky compromise to reduce the deficit, there is little to suggest a bond between Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat, and Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican, chairmen of the two chambers' budget committees.

Mr. Domenici, a Westerner from a small state who is generally conservative, has headed the Senate's budget panel since the Republicans took control of the chamber four years ago. He has carefully balanced the often-conflicting demands of the White House and his Republican colleagues.

Mr. Gray, an Easterner from a big state who is as liberal as Mr. Domenici is conservative, took over as head of the House budget panel a few months ago, earning high marks among Democratic colleagues for his fledgling efforts to build a consensus within the party.

These differences might seem to portend rough going for the House-Senate budget conference now in progress.

Both the Senate and House budgets project savings of \$56 billion in fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1. The Senate version does it with deeper cuts in domestic spending, including a one-year freeze on increases in Social Security benefits, while the House plan restricts military spending more.

Still, colleagues of the two chairmen say their "compatible chemis-



William H. Gray 3d

try" may help the negotiations succeed.

Two years ago, when House-Senate negotiations were near collapse in a dispute over spending on job programs, Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici got together in a back room over a couple of beers and a pack of cigarettes and agreed on a deal that broke the impasse.

A few months later, Mr. Domenici was hospitalized during negotiations involving transportation appropriations, including a New Mexico road project that the senator, facing re-election the following year, wanted to deliver to the home folks.

A Domenici aide approached Mr. Gray, who was a House conferee on the measure. Mr. Gray came to the rescue, helping to assure the project's inclusion in the bill.

With this background, several members from both houses have suggested that Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici could resolve their disputes on the deficit with relative ease if left to their own resources.

But each has powerful clients: for Mr. Domenici, the White House, and for Mr. Gray, the House's Democratic majority and leadership.

Nonetheless, House and Senate sources hold out hope for compromise, partly, they say, because of Mr. Gray as the new factor in the equation.

Senate Republicans are wary but hopeful.

"Bill Gray could charm a rattlesnake off a rattlesnake," said a Domenici aide.

House Democrats, who have both won and lost in dealing with the persistent Mr. Domenici, are quick, in turn, to praise the New Mexico senator.

"He's formidable in defending the indefensible," said Representative Thomas J. Downey of New York, in what was apparently meant as high praise.

But Mr. Downey contended that Mr. Gray, despite his relative lack of experience, would be "more than a match for Domenici," an argument frequently made by other House Democrats.

"Domenici's going to have his hands full," said Representative Butler Derrick of South Carolina. "If he doesn't watch out, he'll wind up agreeing with Bill Gray without even knowing it."

■ Hope for Compromise

Mr. Domenici hinted Wednesday that the House and Senate budget negotiators might be able to reach a compromise on military spending, United Press International reported.

Letter Sent to 'Mrs. Elisabeth Regina' Erroneously Duns Queen for Tractor

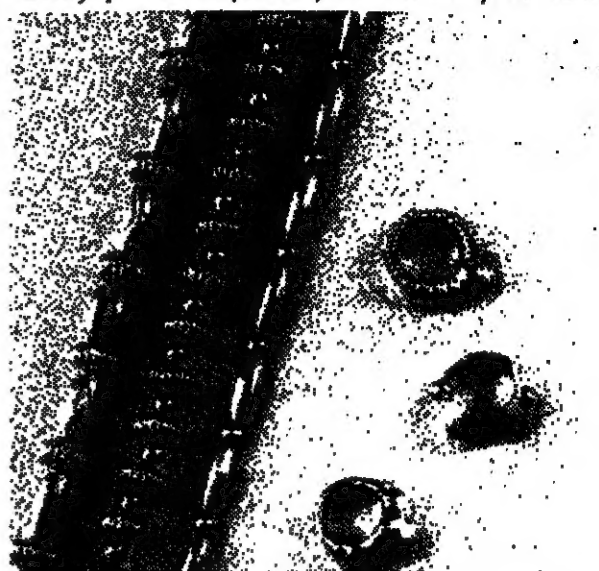
Agence France-Press

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II received a letter from a credit company warning that she was in arrears in paying for a tractor for her Windsor farm, the Daily Mirror reported Wednesday.

Addressed to "Mrs. Elisabeth Regina" at Buckingham Palace, the letter said that she was overdue in remitting £4,094 pounds (\$5,158) and included the routine warning that "unless due payment is made, steps will be taken."

The letter was returned to the credit company four days later with a handwritten notation on the envelope, "Not known at this address." Geoff Snell, manager of the credit company, said: "It is all due to a computer error. Our dealer did receive the money on time."

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Spellers Contend in Tears and Laughter

By Betty Cuniberti

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Velma Dekhi, a seventh-grader from San Diego, clutched a tear-soaked tissue as she remembered the dreaded agonies.

"I've never heard of the word," she said, her head hanging low, tears welling in her eyes. "I studied 'Words of the Champions.'"

But study is no longer enough at the National Spelling Bee, which has gone big-time with coaches, years of preparation and, this time, a winner whose victory suggested that previous National Spelling Bee experience is a key factor.

The winner, Balu Natarajan, was one of four contestants competing in the National Spelling Bee for the third time. Three of those third-timers made the final 10 this year. The competition has turned into something of a cerebral Olympics in the 60 years since nine kids spelled against each other in the first National Bee in 1925.

In last week's competition, 168 spellers from 45 states, Mexico, Guam and the Virgin Islands tackled 719 words in a competition that lasted two full days — all record numbers for the Bee, sponsored by the Scripps-Howard newspaper company.

"I don't think the smartest one wins. I think the luckiest one wins," said Velma's mother, Khairiya Dekhi, who looked more exasperated than her daughter after the fourth-round misspell.

"I'm exhausted," Mrs. Dekhi said. "I've been helping her learn the words, and I've hardly left the house the last month and a half."

When it was all done, Balu Natarajan, 13, of Bolingbrook, Illinois, earned the trophy, the \$1,000 prize and television talk show invitations by first spelling "farrago," missed by the second-place finisher, Kate Lingley of Maine, and then spelling "milieu."

He was instantly mobbed by reporters in a scene that rivaled any in the White House or the U.S. Capitol.

The spellers, aged 9 to 14, had won regional bees and were sponsored by local newspapers to come to Washington, where they fell victim to words like "uxorious," "balalaika," "satrapy" and "mansuetude."

"Syllopsis" sent one three-time competitor off the stage in tears. On came diseases, drugs, cooking terms, Yiddish, French and Japanese words and slang terms like "grungy" — no word was too weird.

At times it seemed almost cruel. Kid after kid — their braces gleaming, huge eyeglasses glistening — marched to the microphone in front of hundreds of spectators, three rows of television cameras, dozens of reporters and a panel of judges with earphones plugged into an audio and taping system, all then essentially waiting for 167 kids to hear the bell ("Wrong!")

and be escorted off stage by a Bee staff member offering an enthusiastic embrace or handshake.

From the stage, losers were led to a recovery room, where they could find soft drinks, potato chips and privacy. It came to be known as the "crying room."

"Some cry, some are relieved, and some of them run into their friends and start laughing," said one staff member who had been inside.

To ward off a loss, the 101 girls and 67 boys not only brought parents — some of whom dilled their children on spelling lists in the Capital Hilton Hotel hallways — but others clutched stuffed animals, a lucky pine cone or a good-luck marble, looking particularly child-like as they approached such towering adult foes as "marmosetous" and "lagniappe."

Another speller expressed shock and indignation when the official offered "fescue" to her.

"What?!!!" she gasped in disbelief.

Interminably, the spellers rolled their eyes, stared at the ceiling and tried envisioning words by tracing them on their palms with a finger. They asked for definitions, root language, alternate pronunciations and use of the word in a sentence. And then, some of them would ponder the word some more.

After a particularly surprising correct spelling, some girls would exchange hugs or the boys would

trade high-five handshakes as camaraderie blossomed. Several brought their autograph books and talked later about all the friends they had made.

While other children had gone on tours of Washington before the Bee began, Balu Natarajan had stayed in the hotel, going over lists of words for hours. He skipped his graduation ceremony, which took place on the day he won.

Balu, who finished 45th in 1983 and 63d last year, said that the key to his winning this year was that he "learned how to guess" at words he had not heard of, rather than just, disgustedly uttering the first letters that came to mind. Two of the words he had guessed at were "rheumatoid" and "dilatatoriness."

The winner was one of many spellers who were bilingual offspring of immigrant parents.

Dung Minh Le, 14, of Santa Ana, California, is a Vietnamese refugee who began learning English seven years ago. She was one of many spellers who had a coach.

The coach drilled her for an hour and a half almost every day after school for a month. They studied "Words of the Champions," a list put out by the Bee, and also began going through the dictionary.

"We got through the G's," said Dung, who had never heard the word "precursor," despite all her study. "I memorize as many words as I can. I can spell about half the words they gave here, and would be able to guess some more."

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Alfonsín Seen as Pursuing Perónist Legacy in Feeding Hungry

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR DE JUJUY, Argentina — Juan Perón's populist government handed out bread and cider to the masses in the 1940s. Nowadays, President Raúl Alfonsín, who routed the Peronists 18 months ago, is distributing flour, sugar and corned beef hash.

The distribution of food might have seemed odd once in a country where the bounty of cattle is legendary. But growing numbers of

Argentines, especially children, are suffering from malnutrition. In the biggest government hand-out in the country's history, Mr. Alfonsín is trying to cut the hunger by feeding about 16 percent of the population, or more than one million families, with monthly deliveries of 30-pound (13.6-kilogram) boxes of food.

Although there is an obvious need for the food, the Perón legacy and Perón's ability to woo the masses with handouts make Mr. Alfonsín's program suspect in the eyes of political rivals. The president came into office as a strong critic of Perón, but some question whether Mr. Alfonsín's largesse might not have similar political goals.

Alicia Lugones, a government official, defended the program as answering a "terrible need" that Mr. Alfonsín recognized as soon as he took office in December 1983. The standard of living in Argentina has dropped greatly since the 1940s, and humanitarian groups estimate that 35 percent of Argentine children suffer from malnutrition. Still, some opponents said they believed that the National Food

Plan, known by its Spanish acronym PAN, which means bread, helps to dampen animosity that might be building toward the government because of its failure to revive the economy. The annual inflation rate now is more than 1,000 percent.

The food program, the critics said, could be a big plus for Mr. Alfonsín and the Radical Party in the November congressional elections. Julio Barbaro, a prominent Peronist, said he supported the program as a "palliative" but was worried that the government was creating an institution of aid instead of jobs.

Whether the political arguments, the program's tactics of dividing the country's 22 provinces into many sectors with agents in charge of distributing the food enables the Radical Party to keep in touch with the poor, who have traditionally voted for the Peronist Party. Perón made the *descamisado*, or shirtless ones, his constituency. No one in four decades has been able to lure them away.

Whether bread and flour will get the poor to embrace the Radical Party is a heated question in places like Jujuy province, which shares its northern border with Bolivia, and Salta province, just south of Jujuy. The program in those areas has caused something of a tug-of-



A Saudi worker takes information from a Sudanese woman who brought her children to a famine relief clinic.

UN Official Says Nimeiri Hid Facts About Famine

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — A UN official has asserted that General Gaafar Nimeiri, the former president of Sudan, deliberately suppressed information about the developing famine in his country, allowing the situation to develop to crisis proportions.

The government of General Nimeiri, who was overthrown in a coup in early April, "hid a lot of information" and ministers were "begging us not to publicize" famine conditions, said Samir Basta, chief representative for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Sudan, on Tuesday.

Although nutritional surveys as early as 1983 showed signs of increasing malnutrition among Sudanese children, the government's refusal to request aid meant that relief efforts were postponed, Dr. Basta said.

General Nimeiri's government declared an emergency in one province and appealed for aid in December only after about 50,000 refugees from the famine gathered near Khartoum, the Sudanese capital. Despite attempts to limit press access to the famine victims, General Nimeiri "couldn't hide it anymore," Dr. Basta said.

The new Sudanese government, which is headed by General Abdul Rahman Swaraddhab, is "far more open" to publicizing the famine and has responded rapidly to the crisis, Dr. Basta said. Drought has devastated every region in the Sudan, and by year's end the famine will affect about half of the nation's population of more than 20 million.

If the famine continues and relief is not received, one million Sudanese children under the age of eight will die in the next year, Dr. Basta said. That would be five times the normal number, he added.

In southern Sudan, where a revolt by non-Muslim forces has blocked receipt of shipments of emergency supplies for the last six months, Sudanese officials have appealed for an immediate airlift of supplies, according to a UNICEF report received Monday.

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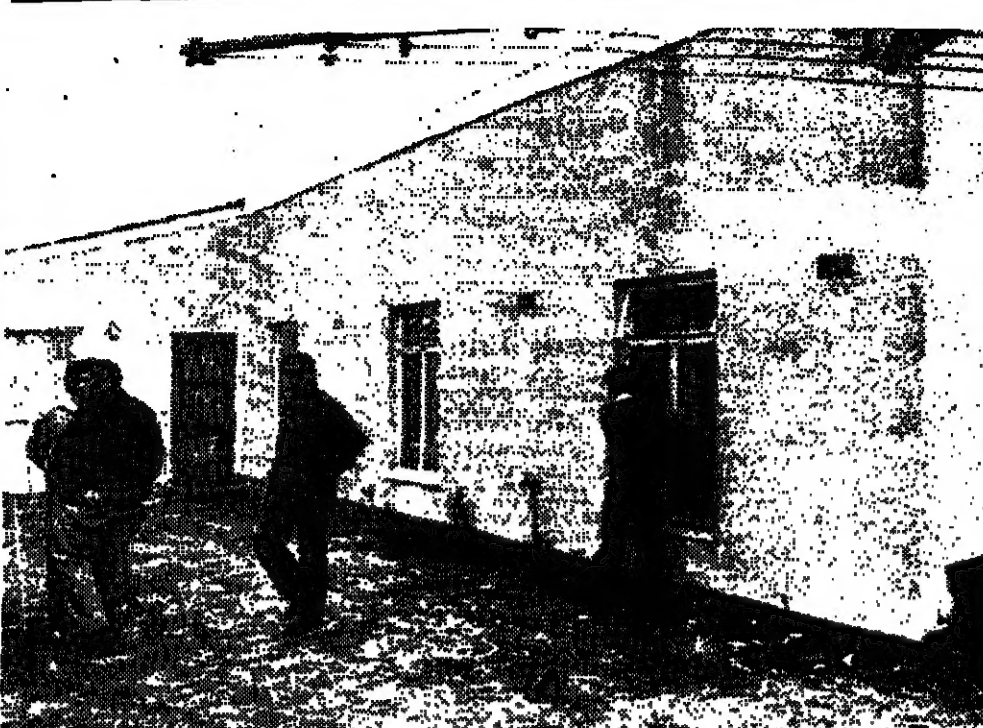
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An explosion believed to have been caused by a grenade thrown through the window at the right injured Deputy Minister Luwellyn Landers in South Africa on Wednesday.

South African Official Hurt in Blast

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — Grenades were thrown into the homes of two mixed-race members of Parliament early Wednesday, seriously wounding one of them, officials said.

The attacks, near Cape Town, were the first in recent years against national political figures associated with the white-led South African government.

A group calling itself the "Western Cape Suicide Squad" claimed responsibility in a telephone call to the South African Press Association.

It demanded that all members of Parliament resign because the legislature excludes the nation's black majority.

Luwellyn Landers, who was named a deputy cabinet minister last week, was in critical condition at Groote Schuur Hospital after a grenade was tossed into his home at 2 A.M., the spokesman said.

Fred Peters, 37, national secretary of the Labor Party for people of mixed race, escaped injury when a grenade went off in his home 25 minutes later.

The Reverend H.J. Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party, said, "Those organizations which, up to now, have been calling for the resignation of Mr. Landers must be held responsible for creating the atmosphere of violence."

Anti-apartheid groups have criticized mixed-race and Asian politicians who joined new, segregated chambers of Parliament to sit alongside the white chamber.

The new South African Constitution, which took effect last September, excludes the black majority of 22 million people, who are considered citizens of 10 tribal homelands.

Unlawful Arrests, Torture Continue Under Obote, Rights Group Asserts

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Amnesty International has alleged that Ugandan civilians continue to be unlawfully detained and systematically tortured by troops and security forces of the government of President Milton Obote.

The human rights group said its findings were based on examinations given by two physicians last February to 16 Ugandans who had been imprisoned between early 1981 and late 1984 before fleeing the country. According to the doctors, 15 of the refugees showed symptoms and other medical evidence consistent with the tortures they told of having undergone.

Reports of widespread killings, mass arrests, disappearances and large numbers of bodies left behind by unknown killers have come from Uganda with regularity since


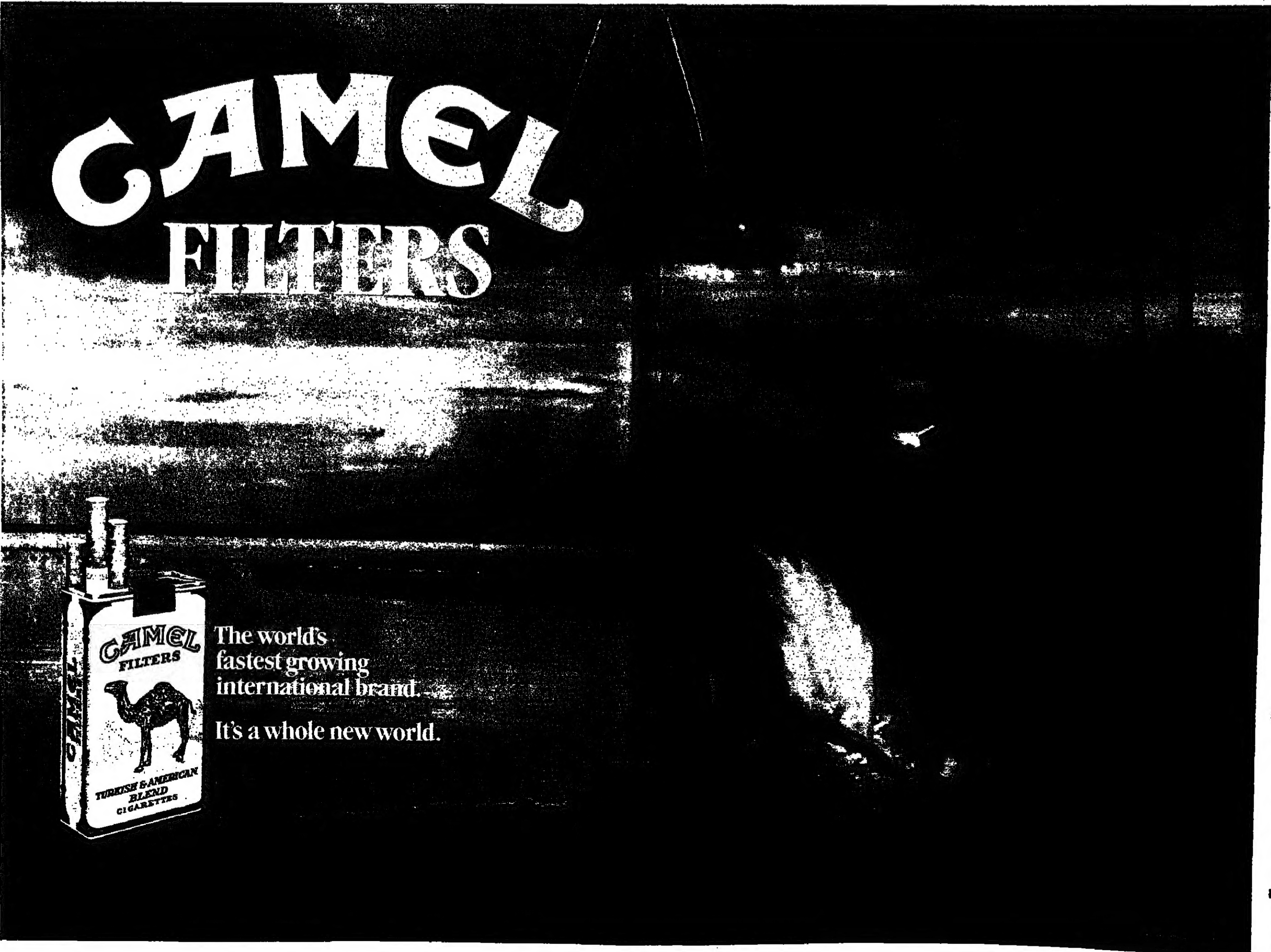
the fall of the regime of Idi Amin in April 1979. But the Ugandan government has consistently denied such accounts.

Amnesty's report noted Uganda's denials that its army was holding civilians and called on Kampala to take steps to prevent torture, ensure that families of detainees were notified, legal charges filed and prisoners promptly brought to trial with legal counsel.

The report said the doctors found evidence that the former prisoners had been beaten with hammers, rifle butts, iron bars and pieces of wood with nails in them.

One of the men examined, the report said, had been castrated with what he said were cattle gelding tools. Another former prisoner showed signs bearing out her assertions that she had been raped and beaten.

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While Bombs Fall on Tehran, Baghdad Is Spared Pain of War

By Christopher Dickey

BAGHDAD — While Iraqi bombs rain on Tehran, there is not so much as a blackout or a curfew here.

Baghdad at night is a city of lights, a blanket of bright highways and busy streets, and its skyline is resplendent with ultramodern hotels for businessmen and extravagant monuments to the martyrs of the Gulf war.

The only visible damage sustained in recent fighting has been the destruction of an empty set of bleachers in a Baghdad soccer stadium hit by an Iranian missile.

In the capital, where about a quarter of Iraqis live, the government of President Saddam Hussein makes every effort to spare the population the pain — even the inconvenience — of the war.

The situation is said to be much worse in Basra, a city of one million people near the Iranian border in southeastern Iraq. On some days a hundred or more artillery shells have landed in the city, causing widespread damage and panic, according to foreigners returning

from there. But those attacks have gone unreported in Baghdad and foreign journalists have been unable to visit the border area.

Despite the efforts to keep the war out of sight in the capital, even here, it is said, almost everyone has lost someone in the fighting. While the country has developed rapidly in the last five years, questions have grown about why the war need continue at all. There is a certain sense, amid all the education and development, that there is ever more to lose.

"This war has to end," said a frustrated medical student. "It ruins your life. You look at uneducated people and maybe for them it doesn't matter. They are not suffering. But we have to bear this burden."

On paper, Iraq's military advantages should be overwhelming, with an estimated 4-1 superiority in air power, including sophisticated French and Soviet jets. On the ground, military analysts in Iraq say they believe that Iraq has 3-1 superiority in tanks and mechanized units.

Almost daily for three weeks

Iraqi planes have bombed Tehran or other Iranian cities. They have stepped up the pace of the war along the Gulf with reported attacks around Kharg Island, the major Iranian oil terminal, and contended that they have captured Iranian military positions in the southern marshes east of the Tigris River.

[At least 41 civilians were killed and 51 were wounded on Tuesday when Iraqi planes bombed the town of Sardasht in Iranian Kurdistan. The Associated Press quoted the Iranian news agency IRNA as reporting.]

[An Iraqi military spokesman, meanwhile, reported Iraqi air raids Wednesday on five Iranian border cities, among them Ahadon, Kermanshah and Kaban; on the army camp of Rebat, and on a ship in the Gulf off the coast of Iran.]

Despite its recent aggressiveness, Iraq is fighting a limited war with defensive objectives and, after almost five years of combat, several foreign military analysts in Baghdad say they believe that Iraq's strategy of trying to "calibrate" its actions against Iran may lead either to an interminable stalemate or to defeat.

Almost since its troops first rolled across the border, Iraq has called for cease-fires and negotiated settlements. It has accepted every international mediation effort and in 1982 withdrew to its own

New oil pipelines under construction are expected to renew Iraq's petroleum export capacity and thus shore up its economy, officials say, for as long as it takes to wear down Iran's resistance.

"Victory for us," said a senior government official, "is to defend ourselves until the other side gives up. It's not a question of hitting the jugular or dropping bombs like at Hiroshima. There is no jugular."

"Obviously we cannot occupy Iran or even Tehran," the official said. "There is a halfway point, and that is to hit very hard at their economic targets."

Yet, Iran keeps pushing back. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini insists that there cannot be peace until Iraq admits it was the aggressor and Saddam Hussein's government has fallen.

"What is ending us," said the senior Iraqi official, "who asked not to be quoted by name, 'is how to persuade the Iranians that to export the revolution, to dictate the government of Iraq is not negotiable, not achievable.'"



MAKING A NEW REEF — A derelict Dutch freighter, *Renegade*, was sunk Monday to form another artificial reef in the Atlantic off Florida's Broward County coast. The sheriff's bomb and arson squad exploded 80 pounds of dynamite to sink the freighter.

Anti-British Incidents Worry Italy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

ROME — British and Italian officials say they are concerned about scattered anti-British violence in Italy after the rioting at a soccer match in Brussels two weeks ago that left 38 people dead and more than 450 injured.

British fans were widely blamed for what happened at Heysel stadium — 31 of the dead were Italians — and British officials have warned tourists traveling here that they might run into violence.

Since the rioting May 29, a firebomb was thrown at a British school in Milan, windows in British tour buses and cars have been smashed, and tourists have been roughed up in northern Italian cities.

Dozens of British tourists have canceled visits to Italy, charter planes have arrived with seats unexpectedly empty, and some tour operators have said they are worried that the number of eventual cancellations could be large.

But Carlo Mole, president of the Italian state travel agency CIT, said predictions that "thousands" of Britons would cancel their trips were based on projections from smaller numbers of cancellations that have come in so far.

British and Italian officials also say the anti-British feelings that swept Italy immediately after the riot have begun to abate. Each side has made gestures to reassure the other.

The rioting took place before the European Cup final between Liverpool and the Juventus team of Turin. Many of the dead were crushed when a wall collapsed during the fighting.

Mr. Mole said his state travel agency received 50 to 70 cancellations in the first two days after the riot, out of its annual total of 30,000 to 40,000 bookings.

It is estimated that 1.4 million Britons visited here in 1984, an increase of about 100,000 over 1983. To avert further cancellations, Leilio Lagorio, said that he would visit Britain soon to assure Britons they would be welcomed.

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In Günzburg, Mengele Still Casts a Shadow

New York Times Service

GUNZBURG, West Germany — To many people, the signs leading off country roads into this Bavarian town have an accusatory tone: "Mengele-Günzburg."

The reference is to the Karl Mengele & Sons, a farm-machinery concern that put Günzburg on the map at the turn of the century.

The company still provides a livelihood for about a tenth of the local population, as well as a healthy portion of the town revenue, but the name Mengele is also a source of intense frustration.

"The people of this city are frustrated because their city is forever identified with the person of Mengele," said Mayor Rudolf Köppler, referring to Dr. Mengele.

Josef Mengele, one of three sons of Karl Mengele, left his birthplace in 1930, but it has been hard for Günzburg to rid itself of him.

Since 1945, Günzburg residents have been interviewed and investigated on the whereabouts of Dr. Mengele, but never more than in the last six months.

In this town of 19,000, on the Danube 14 miles (22 kilometers) east of Ulm, the name Simon Wiesenthal, the Vienna-based Nazi-hunter, slips off the tongue of the most apolitical citizens. As do rumors such as: Was the man in a beard and dark sunglasses at the funeral of Karl Mengele in 1959 the "Angel of Death" himself?

Günzburg residents seemed generally skeptical this week that the remains being examined in Brazil are those of Dr. Mengele.

"Everyone knows he was inhuman, but after 40 years why make such a drama out of it?" said a man of 41 who refused to give his name because he once worked for the Mengeles.

There is little praise to be heard for Dr. Mengele in Günzburg, but there is a fair amount of rationalization.

"Maybe he did some bad things, some things which were bad for Germany," said Richard Meyer, 50. "But what the Americans did at Dresden also wasn't so great." The reference was to an American and British bombing raid in 1945 which historians say killed 90,000 to 150,000 people.

A man who was a young soldier in Hitler's Wehrmacht said, "When the Israelis commit crimes, no one says a word, but Mengele is followed until his dying day."

The mayor, referring to an SS reunion last month, said: "Many were critical of the SS meeting at Nesselwang recently, as was I. But I also know there are much worse Nazis in Italy."

Günzburg has tried to deal with the legacy of the man Mayor Köppler says "threw a monstrous shadow on our city."

In 1983, on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, major politicians of the city issued a statement. It did not discuss Dr. Mengele's crimes in detail but noted: "As long as he lived in Günzburg, nothing negative was known about him. On the contrary."

One Günzburg defender of Dr. Mengele is Josef Baumeister, a former schoolteacher who knew Dr. Mengele. He has caused heated debate in the local newspaper with his conciliatory view.

In a poem entitled "To Josef Mengele," Mr. Baumeister wrote, "Your homeland will not throw stones at you."

A woman who works for the Mengele company, not wishing to be overheard, whispered: "Why pick on Günzburg? He could have been born in Italy, in America or in Hamburg."

Brazil Handwriting Experts Find Link to Mengele

(Continued from Page 1)

larity in the handwriting in the SS application and the São Paulo notes included "the letters T, D, E, and L and the number 7."

The similarity is definite, Mr. Mota said, although the São Paulo notes were written "with a shaky hand" and showed signs of "senility and indecision."

The Mengele affair attracted new attention Thursday when police unearthed a body at a cemetery in Embu, a small town near São Paulo. They said they were almost sure the body was that of Dr. Mengele.

In Frankfurt, West Germany, U.S. and German investigators said Wednesday they would continue the search for the doctor despite the assertion by the Mengele family that he had drowned in Brazil.

The Mengele family has given prosecutors no proof that Dr. Mengele died in 1979, said Hans-Eberhard Klein, the West German prosecutor investigating the case.

"There's a certain degree of probability that Mengele could have died in Brazil," Mr. Klein said at a news conference. "But the case will only be closed for us when it is certain that he is dead."

More Evidence Offered
Richard House of The Washington Post reported earlier from São Paulo.

A third family sought as South

American protectors of Dr. Mengele has been found and has corroborated accounts of the activities of a man said to have been Dr. Mengele, according to the police chief of São Paulo.

Chief Tuma said Tuesday that Ernesto Glawe, an Argentine citizen of German extraction, and his son, Norberto, had sheltered a man introduced to them as Peter Gerhardt, in need of "fraternal help," for two months in 1976.

The Glawes were introduced to Peter Gerhardt, now suspected of having been Dr. Mengele, by an Austrian, Wolfgang Gerhardt, the police chief said. He added that "this indicates that all the relation-

ships permitted to Mengele" were through Wolfgang Gerhardt.

Chief Tuma added that the Glawes said Peter Gerhardt had told them he had been looked after by a Hungarian couple. This supported testimony of Gitta Stammer, who said she and her husband had aided Dr. Mengele.

The Glawes said they had cared for the man believed to have been Dr. Mengele until they noted an advertisement in a magazine by his bedside for the Mengele farm implement company. This made them suspect his identity, they said. The man had told them, the Glawes said, that he had been a doctor in the German Army, tending the wounded.

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PHILIPS

SCIENCE

Costly Machines Fuel Debate on Research

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

BIG machines that push back the frontiers of science are becoming so large and expensive that they are starting to overwhelm laboratory budgets, distort the process of project evaluation by the U.S. federal government and threaten the pace of progress, according to science policy experts.

"We have a crisis developing," said Representative George E. Brown Jr., a California Democrat who has served on the House Science Committee for two decades. "We need to rethink our values and priorities."

Atom smashers large enough to circle New York City, lasers the size of football fields and other big machines — some proposed and some already in operation — have become central to findings in such fields as particle physics, astronomy, materials science, organic chemistry, molecular biology, computer science and energy research.

Many of these proposed machines would cost hundreds of millions, even billions, of dollars. But some are now being delayed or cut outright from the federal budget.

Will scientists, faced with insuperable expenses, find less expensive ways of learning the same things? Some scientists are already searching for small-scale experiments that can produce big-scale results.

The trend toward giant machinery started decades ago in atomic-particle physics, but has recently started to spread. "It's a major shift," said Dr. Richard Rowberg of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. "The rest of science is going over the boundary," he said.

Three centuries after the start of



Ernest O. Lawrence, in 1930, with one of the first atomic-research devices.

the scientific revolution, big research equipment is needed in many cases because most of the "easy" discoveries have already been made. Machinery planned by U.S. scientists includes a \$150-million large optical infrared telescope; a \$160-million synchrotron radiation facility for condensed-matter studies; a \$185-million relativistic heavy-ion accelerator for

nuclear physics; a \$240-million nuclear reactor for neutron studies; and the Superconducting Super Collider, a particle accelerator that might cost \$3 billion to \$6 billion and measure up to 100 miles in circumference.

None of these is especially revolutionary in design. Their advantage is their size, viewed as increasing the chance of discovery. But the timing of their planned construction may be off.

"Science has become more capital intensive at a time when federal support for research programs has slowed its growth," said Dr. Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University.

Some universities have begun to sidestep what has traditionally been a careful screening by the federal government of the scientific merits of various proposals, going directly to Congress to lobby. Robert M. Rosenzweig, the president of the Association of American Universities, has called such lobbying a retreat to "the law of the political jungle."

Another source of tension is arising over who should finance giant research projects if the federal government curtails its support.

Private industry has recently started to join in, especially at universities. For instance, the International Business Machines Corp. and Floating Point Systems are providing Cornell University with about \$30 million in computing equipment. The motive behind such investments is often that the contributor will get preferential access to new discoveries, an idea at odds with traditions of open scientific publication.

This year the Reagan administration reduced by more than half — to \$70 million from \$154 million

— its request of funds for a key scientific project, development of laser devices to produce electrical power.

The laser cuts threaten to shut down two of the biggest such machines in the world: the \$62-million Antares laser at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and the \$176-million Nova laser at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

"You can go slowly with a 20-percent cut," said Dr. Erik Storm, a Livermore official. "But 50 percent means you have to drop something. That's not very pleasant."

The administration has also stretched out or cut back financing in other areas of big science, including the Very Long Baseline Array, a \$68-million system of 10 radio telescopes. This year no new nonmilitary research programs have been proposed and several major projects are to be slowed or deferred to provide funds for existing facilities.

Military research now accounts for about 70 percent of the federal science budget. The government now spends a total of about \$50 billion a year on research.

Dr. L. Charles Hebel, head of planning at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, said in a recent issue of Physics Today that the pinch on civilian research is likely to tighten as a result of "the huge, unresolved imbalance in the federal budget" and the "ever-larger price tags for forefront physics research facilities."

The budget quandary is forcing a debate over the future of science.

"Will it really hurt the national interest not to proceed with some of these big projects?" asked Dr. Marcel La Follette, editor of Science, Technology and Human Values, a journal published jointly by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Such questions are now being debated by the Science Policy Task Force of the House Committee on Science and Technology. In the next two years the panel will try to formulate a new federal policy for the support of basic and applied research.

"Fields like high-energy physics are going to be under considerable pressure," Mr. Brown said. "Big machines are not going to be funded in the same kind of time frames as in the past. The years are going to stretch out and the rate at which we build these machines is going to level off."

Another way out of the dilemma



Hans A. Bethe (left), Boyce D. McDaniel riding in the tunnels of a nuclear accelerator in 1968. The latest models may be large enough to circle an area the size of New York.

may be through pure creativity, according to scientists. At the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory in California, for example, physicists took two old atom smashers and hooked them together in a novel fashion to form the Bevalac, which can accelerate heavy atomic nuclei to nearly the speed of light and slam them together to create superdense states of matter, such as those found in the core of collapsed stars.

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California is experimenting with a \$114-million atom smasher (inexpensive by today's standards) that works in short straight lines rather than huge circles.

"Physics has always reached its frontiers by finding ways to go to higher energies more economically," said Dr. Sidney D. Drell, deputy director of the center.

The success of such efforts is crucial for the progress of science,

according to Dr. Kennedy of Stanford. At many universities, he said in a recent issue of Science magazine, "our environments are significantly worse than they were a quarter century ago."

Some researchers, although sympathetic to the crisis posed by the continuing growth of big machines, say the importance of large scientific tools can be overstated.

"Small-scale physics is where much of the scientific action takes place if the Nobel Prize is a guide to what's important and enduring," said Dr. Daniel Kleppner, a physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Little physics and small groups of physicists are what most frequently have the most direct impact on industry. They produce a large fraction of our best science, train over 70 percent of our graduate students, and generate much of our new technology."

IN BRIEF

Aged Chimps Perform Well in Tests

ATLANTA (NYT) — Good news about the effects of old age on primates has emerged from study of the two most aged chimpanzees in captivity, Bula and Gamma, females in their mid-50s living at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, recently repeated some learning tests they had taken more than two decades earlier.

The elderly chimpanzees showed no general decline in learning ability, and scored as high as two teen-aged chimps on most tests. On one test, involving delayed responses, their performance was worse, but on another, requiring selection of an odd object among three like ones, they performed twice as well as the younger animals.

The researchers, Mollie Bloomstrand and Terry L. Maple of the Georgia Institute of Technology, concluded that a decline in memory and learning abilities is not an inevitable product of aging. The continuing mental sharpness displayed by Bula and Gamma supports the idea that the intellectual downside often suffered by elderly humans results more from cultural influences and disease than from aging per se. The report was presented at a recent conference of the American Society of Primatologists in Niagara Falls, New York.

Device Permits Personal Eye Check

NEW YORK (NYT) — A device, called LaserSpec System, which makes it possible for viewers to check their own vision, has been manufactured by Scientific-Cook Ltd. of London.

The device, which resembles a portable television set, has a screen called a multiple diffraction grating — a plate of glass that produces a spectrum of dots when red laser light strikes it. The dots look to the eye like a number of separate rays.

For a nearsighted viewer the rays will appear to move downward. A farsighted viewer will see rays moving upward. A viewer with perfect eyesight will notice no movement. In the case of astigmatism, the viewer perceives the pattern to be moving sideways. Where there is an eye defect, the speed of the movement of the rays indicates the severity of the defect. Slow movement means a slight defect; fast movement, a more pronounced one.

Proof of Black Hole in Galaxy Grows

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Astronomers have reported convincing evidence of a black hole four million times the mass of the sun near the heart of the Milky Way.

After 10 years of research, eight physicists and astronomers at the University of California, Berkeley, said they observed a vast amount of material concentrated in the galaxy's center. They reported in the British science journal Nature that this finding indicates the presence of a black hole, an object so compact, its gravitational pull allows nothing to escape, not even light.

"With this strong new evidence, the case for a black hole now seems quite convincing," said Charles Townes, a Nobel physics laureate and head of the research team. "In the past there have been a number of puzzles about the galactic center. The pieces of the puzzle that are finally falling into place with this key discovery are quite impressive." Scientists have long tried to explain very high velocities and irregular motions of gas swirling around the galactic center as well as intense and unusual radiation from the region, 30,000 light years from Earth.

Japanese Develop Artificial Heart

OSAKA, Japan (AFP) — Japanese researchers have developed a battery-powered artificial heart that can be built into a recipient's body, enabling users to circulate freely, a team at the national cardiovascular disease center said.

The new heart has plastic ventricles on both sides of a stainless-steel cylindrical drum, with a motor and piston rods that push and pull compression plates in the drum, pumping blood in and out as in a natural heart.

The recipient would carry a large storage battery on a belt to charge a smaller battery built into the body that would drive the motor. The interior battery could drive the motor for only a few hours. The new artificial heart can automatically control its rate, depending on whether the recipient is motionless or walking, by measuring enzymes in the blood with an optical sensor, the team reported.

Soviet Balloon Sends Data on Venus

By Serge Schermann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A planetary weather balloon began sending data on the clouds and winds of Venus on Tuesday after being dropped into the planet's atmosphere by Vega-1, the Soviet spacecraft on its way to a rendezvous with Halley's comet.

The balloon, floating at an altitude of about 33 miles (53 kilometers) above the surface of Venus, began transmitting across the 300 million miles to cooperating radio telescopes around the world, including two in the United States.

Soviet television Tuesday showed excited operators receiving the first signals from the balloon. A silver-colored model of the balloon was shown floating through terrestrial air. V. T. Perinov, deputy director of the Vega program, told an interviewer that Venusian wind patterns seemed similar to the Earth.

The balloon was launched into Venus's atmosphere last Sunday in a package with a landing capsule, which made the first landing on the planet's night side to perform a series of tests of the soil.

The Soviet press agency Tass said the module had made a soft landing in the Mermaid Plain. The landing module, on its way down, took readings of the cloud layer and the chemical composition of the atmosphere. Later this week, Vega-1's twin space probe, Vega-2, will approach Venus and drop another package of instruments. Vega is a shortening of the Russian words Venera-Galley, meaning Venus-Halley.

The two craft were launched six days apart last December to lead an international armada toward Halley's comet, which passes within sight of the Earth every 76 years. A joint West European probe, the Giotto, will be sent aloft next month, and a Japanese craft, Planet A, will follow a month later.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

DRYLAND CROP AGRONOMIST

The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) with headquarters in Aleppo, Syria, invites applications for the position of Dryland Crop Agronomist in the Farming Systems Program (FSP).

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. To conduct research within a multidisciplinary team in the FSP on analytical and applied agronomy in rainfed agricultural systems with special attention given to achieving improved and stable yields of dryland crop rotations in the wheat based farming systems of North Africa and West Asia.
2. To work with multidisciplinary ICARDA research teams involved in the following activities: crop rotations; crop-livestock systems; cultivar evaluation; on-farm and demonstration trials.
3. To strengthen contacts with national research programs and help to enhance their agronomic research efforts; initiate training programs in applied agronomy and participate in the general development of Farming Systems training; create ways and means by which agronomic research results can have more general applicability and acceptability to farmers in North Africa and West Asia.

The candidate would be based in Aleppo and would be responsible to the Farming Systems Program Leader.

QUALIFICATIONS:

A Ph.D. in agronomy or related field with at least 5 years research experience. Exposure to rainfed agriculture in dry areas, and experience in the third world would be beneficial. Previous involvement in training and ability to speak Arabic or French would be useful. Proven competence in spoken and written English is regarded as a prerequisite to appointment.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT:

International tax-free salary based on background and experience; use of car; allowance towards housing; annual home leave; non-contributory medical insurance scheme; pension fund (TAA—CREF in U.S.A.).

Candidates should send 2 copies of curriculum vitae and names of 3 referees by airmail quoting reference FSP/11/85, to:

Personnel Officer ICARDA
P.O. Box 5466 Aleppo, Syria.

Applications should be received by July 31st 1985.

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As Head of the Conservatorium, the Director is primarily responsible for the artistic leadership of the Conservatorium in Sydney. He/She is the executive member of the Board of Governors and receives support in academic and administrative tasks from the Deputy Director and Secretary.

Further details concerning the position and details of qualifications required of the successful applicant are available from Mr. J. Phelan, Secretary, NSW State Conservatorium of Music, Macquarie Street, Sydney, NSW 2000 Australia. (Telephone (02) 250 1257. Telex 27926).

Applications close on 12th of July, 1985.

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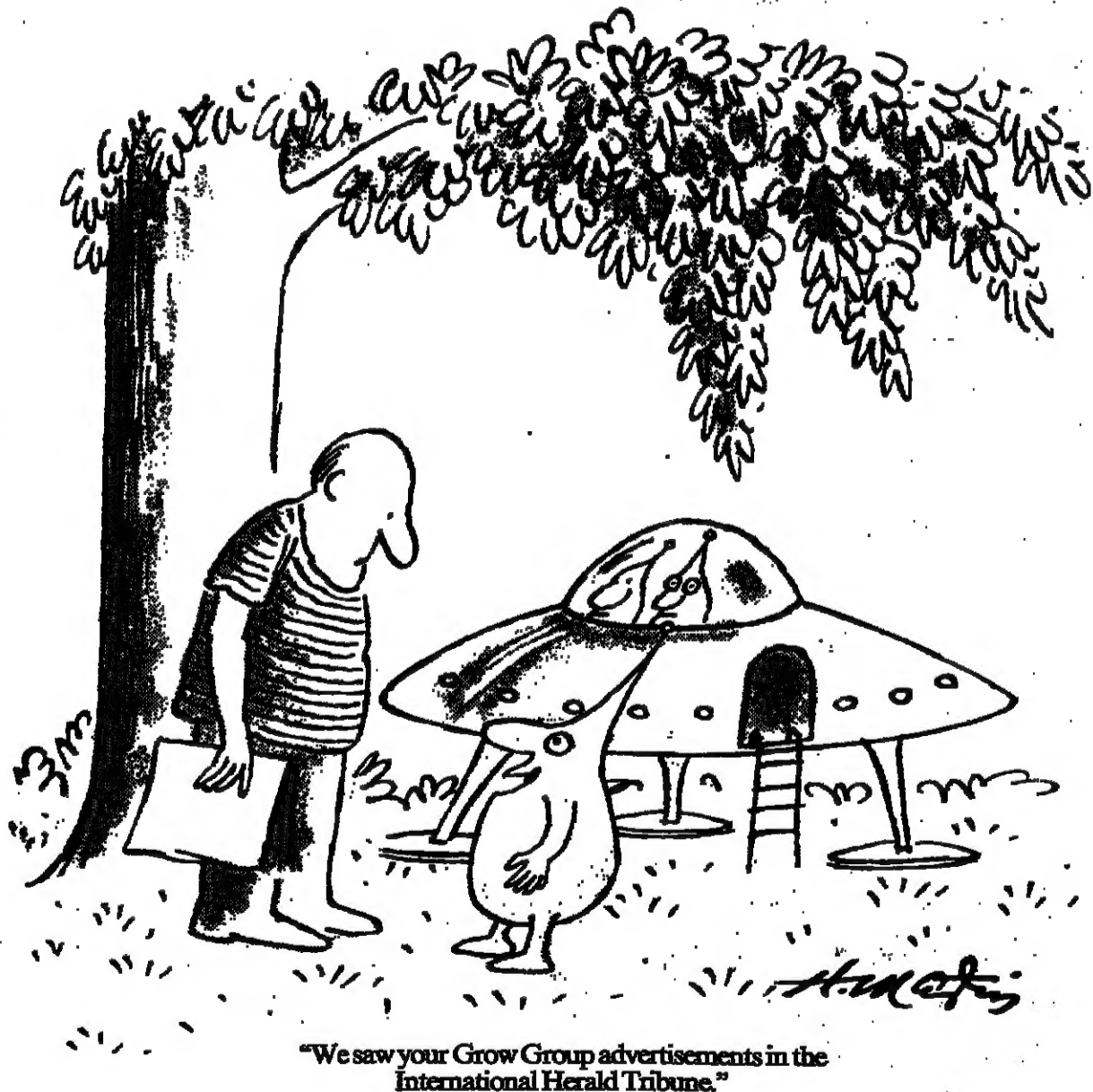
• **AMERICAN EXECUTIVE**, 44, educated in France & USA (bilingual), 20 years experience in consumer food & beverages & consulting with major US & French firms. SEEKS int'l position based in Paris or USA using strong background in General Management, marketing, acquisitions, contracts & int'l trading to provide link between US & European operations. Ref.: 437-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **SALES EXECUTIVE**, French, 37, experience ASIA (Hong Kong, Thailand, Philippines, Taiwan), fluent English. SEEKING similar position in France or international missions. Expert to put a range of products on the market. Available immediately. Ref.: 430-PARIS CADRES 1/MS.

• **FEMALE SENIOR ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE**, 15 years experience in top international agencies would join international agency or manufacturer. Ref.: 436-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **SALES EXECUTIVE**, 33 years old, B.A. Law, fluent English and German, notions of Italian. 8 years of Import-Export experience EUROPE/USA in a wide range of consumer goods. High level negotiation. Good commercial and industrial knowledge, dynamic, self assured, flexible, enthusiastic, energetic. Is looking for a responsible position in a company looking to increase Imports-Exports. Ref.: 441-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **YOUNG QUALIFIED FRENCHMAN**, 24, fluent in English oral and written, business graduate, commercial and marketing experience in Paris and New York, familiar with American life, have good organizational and negotiating abilities. Highly motivated, free to travel, SEEKS challenging commercial position in a French or U.S. company in the U.S. (with preference for the east coast). Ref.: 429-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.



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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Europeans Remaining Cool To the Lure of U.S. Shares

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

PARIS — Everybody loves a parade, but so far the big one marching up Wall Street now has not done much more than inspire American spectators to wave a few limp flags. That has also been the reaction of investors in Europe, even as U.S. stocks have strutted to record highs this spring.

"Nobody here is excited, nobody's getting carried away," said James Kuhn, president of a consulting firm in Brussels that twice a year polls 250 major European institutional investors, such as the leading banks, about their holdings in 35 blue-chip American companies.

What he sees is a continuation of European coolness toward Wall Street that began about five years ago on the Continent and more recently the reserve has spread to Britain. Until the fourth quarter of 1983 they had been heavy buyers of U.S. stocks, offsetting selling elsewhere in Europe in the early 1980s.

But in 1984, U.S. Treasury figures show that Europeans were net sellers on Wall Street for the first time since 1966 — to the tune of \$2.9 billion. In last year's third quarter, the flow of funds back to Europe was a record \$1.7 billion, with more than half that the result of selling by Swiss investors.

Latest unofficial readings indicate that Europeans were only modest net buyers on high volume early in 1985 when the market rallied sharply and since then their participation has been neutral, even over the last month of the rally to record high levels.

Yet, there has been an intriguing phenomenon taking place during recent weeks of the rally that would seem to be attributable to activity by overseas investors. Salomon Brothers' Laszlo Birinyi Jr., who studies money flows into the market closely, pointed out that almost half the net buying in recent weeks on Wall Street has been compressed into the first hour of trading.

"It's been our observation over the years that most European buy orders are put in for the opening," he said, noting the time cushion of almost a full working day ahead of New York, plus the fact Europeans, less performance conscious, will not quibble over an eighth of a point in what they pay to get into a stock, since they also tend to be longer-term investors.

"I wouldn't hang my hat on the contention that foreign investors have been making the strongest contribution to the rally," Mr. Birinyi added. "But other than overnight orders from the West Coast, that seems to be explanation why such an optimistic, positive force has been operating the first hour of trading."

ACCURATE figures are difficult if not impossible to obtain on the foreign sources of funds flowing into Wall Street, or where outside-the-U.S. money goes after these stocks are sold. The U.S. Treasury statistics, which attempt to track the flows, suffer a long time lag and are sketchy, so everyone's entitled to an opinion.

Bryant Boyd, manager of the Merrill Lynch office in Frankfurt, which does the firm's heaviest business on the Continent, said he had detected an upswing of stock buying among retail accounts in the last week.

"There's been a lot of profit taking in bonds, and some of it has been reinvested on Wall Street into equities," he said. "This could be the start of a shift to stocks."

Favored areas, he added, are the "depressed technology sector, chemicals, and we're still doing business in utilities."

However, Gary A. Neuser, Merrill Lynch's director of international retail marketing services, emphasized from his vantage in New York. "The real rally from Europe has been taking place in the U.S. fixed-income market."

He expects that European investors will show a big appetite next week when a new mutual fund is launched of U.S. government bonds.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	June 12
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.6450
French franc	6.5596
German mark	3.3757
Italian lira	2.3667
Japanese yen	163.89
Netherlands guilder	3.6033
Swiss franc	2.0361
West German mark	3.3757
Yen	163.89
Other Dollar Values	
Australian dollar	1.4920
Canadian dollar	0.7525
Hong Kong dollar	7.8000
Indian rupee	13.2500
Israeli sheqel	1.8000
Mexican peso	20.3700
New Zealand dollar	0.6700
Portuguese escudo	200.4800
South African rand	1.6600
Spanish peseta	166.6400
Swedish krona	4.6600
Swiss franc	2.0361
Thai baht	5.5000
West German mark	3.3757
Yen	163.89

Other Dollar Values	June 12
Australian dollar	1.4920
Canadian dollar	0.7525
Hong Kong dollar	7.8000
Indian rupee	13.2500
Israeli sheqel	1.8000
Mexican peso	20.3700
New Zealand dollar	0.6700
Portuguese escudo	200.4800
South African rand	1.6600
Spanish peseta	166.6400
Swedish krona	4.6600
Swiss franc	2.0361
Thai baht	5.5000
West German mark	3.3757
Yen	163.89

Interest Rates	June 12
1-month T-bill	7.00%
3-month T-bill	7.00%
6-month T-bill	7.00%
1-year T-bill	7.00%
2-year T-bill	7.00%
3-year T-bill	7.00%
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20-year T-bill	7.00%
30-year T-bill	7.00%

Key Money Rates June 12	June 12
1-month T-bill	7.00%
3-month T-bill	7.00%
6-month T-bill	7.00%
1-year T-bill	7.00%
2-year T-bill	7.00%
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U.S. Money Market Rates June 12	June 12
1-month T-bill	7.00%
3-month T-bill	7.00%
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15-year T-bill	7.00%
20-year T-bill	7.00%
30-year T-bill	7.00%

Key Money Rates June 12	June 12
1-month T-bill	7.00%
3-month T-bill	7.00%
6-month T-bill	7.00%
1-year T-bill	7.00%
2-year T-bill	7.00%
3-year T-bill	7.00%
5-year T-bill	7.00%
10-year T-bill	7.00%
15-year T-bill	7.00%
20-year T-bill	7.00%
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U.S. Money Market Rates June 12	June 12
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5-year T-bill	7.00%
10-year T-bill	7.00%
15-year T-bill	7.00%
20-year T-bill	7.00%
30-year T-bill	7.00%

Phillips Gas Pacts In Peril

Seabed Problems Off Norway Cited

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Phillips Petroleum Co. has said it will not be able to fulfill contracts to supply natural gas to Western Europe from the Ekofisk field in the North Sea because of problems with a sinking seabed, oil industry sources said Wednesday.

The Ekofisk field is one of Europe's largest. Production of gas from Ekofisk in 1983 totaled about 14 billion cubic meters (495 billion cubic feet), the equivalent of about 240,000 barrels of oil a day.

A Phillips spokesman declined to confirm the reports that the company had declared force majeure on its contracts, a legal term used to nullify contracts because of an "act of God." But he said that satellite measurements showed that the seabed below the Ekofisk drilling complex was sinking at a rate of 40 centimeters (16 inches) a year.

An unstable seabed could endanger the company's drilling platforms and the workers who man them. The company said it would not resume gas shipments until the problem is resolved, the sources said.

The spokesman said the field had sunk by 2.5 meters since production of oil and gas began in 1974. He said Phillips, which operates the field, was preparing a 1.4-billion Norwegian kroner (\$157-million) project to ensure the stability of the seven platforms that make up the complex, as well as the safety of hundreds of workers.

Vital equipment on production platforms would be lifted to higher levels and the rigs would be streamlined to reduce the risk of huge North Sea waves damaging or toppling them, the spokesman said.

The industry sources said Phillips had informed Western European gas suppliers they would receive less gas than agreed upon under contract. They said some of the gas being extracted in the area will have to be pumped back into reservoirs deep beneath the seabed to slow the rate at which it is sinking.

Invoking force majeure and exempting itself from its obligations would give Phillips an escape (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Investing in the Wealth of the Gulf

New Bank Is Filling Gap In Services for Region

By Olfar Tohamy

BAHRAIN — An investment bank, financed and sponsored by investors in Gulf countries, was formed two years ago to bring more financial services to the region. Since then, it has sought to fill a gap in services that before had been offered mainly by foreign companies.

The idea to form Arabian Investment Banking Corp., or Investcorp, was floated four years ago by Nemir A. Kirdar — an Iraqi national, who was vice president and representative for the Gulf for Chase Manhattan Bank of New York. It stemmed from a feeling of financial experts in the area that the vast surplus funds accumulated during the oil boom of the '70s required investment outlets.

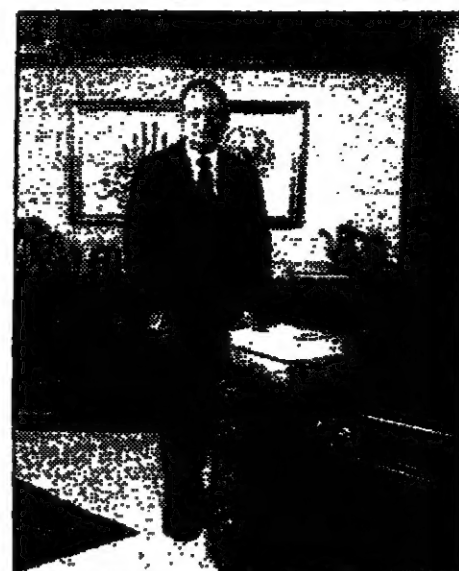
"There was a gap in the market, and we felt that we could fill that gap, or participate in filling it by creating an organization, an investment bank," said Mr. Kirdar, who later became Investcorp's president and chief executive.

In the past few years, several Gulf-based commercial banks have moved cautiously into investment banking, sometimes creating subsidiaries to carry out these activities. Rich individuals have also been forming their own investment companies and seeking advice from Western companies or individual experts.

From the very outset, Mr. Kirdar faced big challenges in developing sophisticated investment banking services in the Gulf's oil-exporting countries: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. He identified the challenges as: attracting and retaining high-caliber expertise; having access to customers and gaining their confidence; and covering the time lag between the acquisition and the placement or sale of an investment.

Investcorp, based in Bahrain, was created with a dozen top executives, half of whom were formerly with Chase. The plan calls for them to acquire a share in its equity over a 10-year period.

Mr. Kirdar managed to persuade 335 of the peninsula's richest and most influential figures to become the company's founding shareholders,



Nemir A. Kirdar

"and that's how we solved the accessibility problem." The list of shareholders includes members of the ruling families in the six Gulf countries, a select group of businessmen, and such major financial institutions as the national banks of Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

The time lag between the acquisition and placement of investments necessitated that the company, with authorized capital of \$500 million, create its own financing base. This would enable it to take the initiative and seize investment opportunities on behalf of its clients. Mr. Kirdar said the company was currently operating with a quarter of its authorized capital, and more than \$300 million in deposits from banks.

With this money at its disposal, Investcorp has been able to accomplish such transactions as the purchase of the prestigious New York jewelry and silverware retailer, Tiffany & Co., from Tiffany's management last fall. Investcorp has paid \$135 million in cash for the Fifth Avenue store, whose

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Faster Growth In U.S. Is Seen For Late 1985

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy should pick up and grow at about a 4.5-percent annual rate in the final quarter of this year, the National Association of Manufacturers said Wednesday.

But growth will remain sluggish until then at about a 2.2-percent annual rate in the current quarter and at 2.4-percent in the third quarter, the association's chief economist, Jerry Jasinski, said.

Mr. Jasinski said that he thought a recession was unlikely either this year or next and that the economy could grow in the 3-percent to 4-percent range for much of 1986.

During all of this year, inflation-adjusted gross national product will grow about 2.4 percent, Mr. Jasinski predicted. GNP is the value of a nation's total output of goods and services.

He said he expected the Federal Reserve to continue to loosen monetary policy until the economy bounces back from its recent weakness.

The Fed is "going to put enough money into the economy to get it going again," he said. He said he expected the Fed to raise its goal for money growth when it makes its midyear report to Congress in July.

Mr. Jasinski also predicted another decline of 50 basis points in interest rates in the next few months. A hundred basis points constitute 1 percentage point.

But he said rates would begin to rise modestly in the year's final months.

He said rates could fall another percentage point if Congress approved a budget reduction package that included some cuts in entitlement spending. But he said he doubted that it would do so.

He predicted that the dollar would decline somewhat for the balance of the year and would drop nearly 12 percent over 1985 as a whole. But he said the drop in the dollar would not help the United States close its trade deficit, which he projected at \$130 billion this year, compared with \$123 billion in 1984.

Mr. Jasinski said President Ronald Reagan's tax-reform package would hurt capital-intensive industries and would, if enacted, alter the composition of economic growth.

He also disputed some analysts who said uncertainty over tax policy might hurt investment and said the shift of attention to tax reform had diluted the political emphasis on reducing the budget deficit.

Reports on major indicators on the economy are expected soon. Figures for May retail sales will be announced on Thursday and May industrial production on Friday.

The second-quarter GNP "flash" estimate is due next week. The Federal Reserve has predicted an annual growth rate of 2 percent to 2.5 percent in the period.

Japan Opens Door for Banks' Securities Dealing

TOKYO — The door is open for foreign banks to create Japanese branches of their securities subsidiaries, as long as the capital stake of the parent bank and its affiliates is less than 50 percent, Finance Ministry officials said Wednesday.

Japanese law says that in principle foreign banks engaged in banking in Japan cannot operate a securities business, the officials said.

But the law does allow their subsidiaries to do business in securities if the restriction on capital stake is respected, they said. Foreign banks, particularly West

German, Swiss and British banks, have been pressing Japan to grant the same business freedoms in Japan as Japanese banks and securities houses enjoy elsewhere, foreign banking sources said.

In Japan, securities and banking businesses are strictly separated by the securities and exchange law, they said.

West Germany excluded Japanese banks from participating as lead-managers of Deutsche mark-denominated Eurobonds beginning May 1, when Germany liberalized bond market rules, in an effort to get Japan to discuss the

issue, the sources said. Talks are scheduled for June 22 in Tokyo, they added.

Foreign securities industry sources in Tokyo said representative offices of foreign banks' securities subsidiaries outside Japan are showing increasing interest in over-the-counter trading here of U.S. fixed-income securities.

Representative offices are not allowed to engage in trading, but recently they have been getting around the law by passing orders to branches outside Japan, one U.S. securities house bond trader said. Finance ministry officials said

representative offices can supply information about U.S. bonds to Japanese customers.

Trading in U.S. bonds in Tokyo by Japanese securities houses, companies and banks has been active for some weeks, and has had a major impact on U.S. credit markets, U.S. securities houses here said.

Active trading with erratic U.S. bond price movements has provided representative offices with opportunities to participate, they said. An active day means close to \$1 billion of U.S. bond trading, they said.

2 U.K. Banks Reduce Base Rate to 12.5%

LONDON — Two British banks — Barclays Bank PLC and Midland Bank PLC — cut their base lending rate Wednesday by 0.25 percentage point, to 12.5 percent, effective immediately.

With Midland's announcement, which followed Barclays' lead, the four major British clearing banks all offer a 12.5-percent base rate. The other two banks are National Westminster Bank PLC and Lloyds Bank PLC.

Barclays is quoting interest on seven-day deposits at 7 percent, down from 7.25 percent. Midland cut interest on seven-day accounts to 6.75 percent from 7 percent.

A Barclays spokesman said the money markets have stabilized since last week's money supply figures were released, which showed a broad measure of the money supply, M-3, growing at 0.5 percent in May. The pound remained steady on the news of the cuts. Dealers said the drop was unexpected but was too small to make an impact. A cut of half a point would be needed to affect the market, they added.

New Zealand's Lange Adopts Conservative Economic Policies

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — New Zealand has been thrust into the international spotlight in recent months because of its acute case of nuclear allergy. The government of David Lange refused in February a port call by a U.S. naval vessel unless it was assured that the ship carried no nuclear arms, an assurance that Washington would not give.

But, at home, the economic policies of the Lange government receive more attention, and may well have more lasting significance. Mr. Lange's Labor Party government — which broke the nine-year rule of the conservative National Party led by Sir Robert Muldoon — is shedding the Socialist-leaning policies that have marked the Labor Party by embracing free-market principles at a torrid pace. Mr. Lange's nuclear politics may coincide with Jane Fonda's, but his economic programs are in sympathy with Adam Smith's.

Right after he was elected last July, Mr. Lange, 42, who is a lawyer, devalued the New Zealand dollar by 20 percent, a corrective step most economists considered long overdue. Since then, he has begun to deregulate the finance industry, dismantle a decades-old import licensing system that sheltered domestic manufacturers; restructure the tax system; cut farm subsidies; trim the federal budget, and tighten monetary policy.



Prime Minister Lange

Three months ago, Mr. Lange floated the New Zealand dollar, allowing its value to be determined by market forces, not government edict.

New Zealand's embrace of market discipline is, to be sure, an antipodean echo of a worldwide phenomenon. However, the liberalization process is going faster here than it is elsewhere, and the big changes are aimed at a tiny economy with a domestic market of just 3.2 million people. Accordingly, economists say, both the effect and risk of the government's program will be magnified. It is widely agreed here that re-

form is needed. The country has long lived beyond its means, protecting home markets, paying for costly social-welfare benefits and borrowing heavily to do so. Today, New Zealand's foreign debt of about \$7 billion has, in relation to its small population, a disturbingly Latin American look.

Despite all the borrowing, this once-wealthy nation, with rich farmlands and a California climate, has declined steadily. Measured by income per person, New Zealand's global ranking fell from third-highest in 1955, to 16th by 1982.

Yet even corporate executives and economists who generally agree with the drift of the government's policies are worried that its liberalization may be too swift and too sweeping a prescription for the fragile economy.

"The question now is whether the medicine administered will kill the patient," said Don J. Turkington, a private economist.

Mr. Lange presents his program as one that trades a few difficult years of adjustment for long-term economic salvation. "I can tell you now that we are not going to have an economic recovery in New Zealand this year or the next, but economic recovery there will be," the prime minister said in his state of the nation message at the beginning of this year.

"Our standard of living cannot improve," Mr. Lange admonished, "until we have made the adjust-

ments we need to make to earn our living."

The time frame for a solid recovery, however, is short, because the government faces another election in mid-1987.

Economic growth is expected to drop to 0.5 percent in the current fiscal year, ending March 1986, compared with about 4 percent last year. And inflation has jumped, with most economists predicting a 15-percent rise in consumer prices this year.

The Labor government wants to make New Zealand more competitive internationally, and to do so, it feels the country's economic structure must be recast.

For example, lamb, beef, butter and other animal products still account for 70 percent of New Zealand's export earnings. Yet many foreign markets for these products are shrinking. New Zealand seems perilously dependent on the few markets that remain open to it. Half of the nation's lamb exports, for instance, now go to Iran, hardly a model of stability.

Reports
in Profit

Mr. Broder said interest rates will stay flat, at worst, or decline slightly.

"The money the Federal Reserve is pumping into the economy should be reflected in better corporate earnings in the third and fourth quarters," he maintained.

"The market is going to drift down to 1,280-1,290," said Harry Villac of Sutor & Co., Palo Alto. "This is not a disturbing wave," he said.

"The market is only testing its new support level."

Mr. Villac said interest rates will continue to ease and expectations of further prime and discount rate cuts will stimulate more interest in equities and push the market to new high ground by late June or early July.

American Express was up fractionally.

The market has been expanding and consolidating the beachhead it reached in late May above the 1,300 area on the Dow," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman. "The next major move really appears to be up," Mr. Broder said.

TTT subsidiary accused of deceptive practices in adding insurance policies to many customers' loans, has agreed to refund \$6.7 million in insurance premiums to Minnesotans.

Year	Age	Gender	Occupation	Income	Education	Marital Status	Religion	Political Affiliation	Health Status	Life Satisfaction	Subjective Well-being	Life Satisfaction	Subjective Well-being
1970	20%	Male	CPVC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1970	20%	Female	CPVC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1970	20%	Male	CPVC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1970	20%	Female	CPVC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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1970	20%	Female	CPVC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1970	20%	Male	CPVC	1.									

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American Express was up fractionally.

IBM was lower, after it said 1955 shipment growth was below 1954's level. Digital Equipment, one of Tuesday's biggest losers, was lower. Control Data was off sharply. Burroughs was lower. Sperry was up.

UAL Inc., the parent company of United Airlines, was little changed. Mediators announced settlement of the pilots' strike against the company. The strike by the 5,200 pilots forced the airline to operate at nearly 14 percent its normal capacity when the walkout began on May 17.

Pan American World Airways and AMR Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, were lower.

Bell South was up slightly. ITT was lower. An ITT subsidiary accused of deceptive practices in adding insurance policies to many customers' policies, has agreed to refund \$6.7 million in insurance premiums to Minnesotans.

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Chopard
GENÈVE

L. Moritz
LA COLLECTION SPORTIVE

Maison Chopard

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Beecham Reports Rise In Profits

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC on Wednesday reported a 14.3-percent increase in profits for the 1984-85 year of £306.1 million (\$385.7 million), a 14.3-percent increase from £267.9 million the previous year.

Revenue rose 18 percent, from £1.94 billion to £2.29 billion. Analysts had estimated that pre-tax profit for Beecham, a pharmaceuticals and toiletries manufacturer, would be higher, in the range of £310 million to £320 million.

Beecham shares slipped Wednesday to 358 pence, down 20 pence since late Tuesday.

Christopher Marryat, an analyst with the stockbrokerage Greaves, Grant & Co., said the year ended March 31 had produced no significant profit growth from pharmaceuticals if recent acquisitions were excluded. Price cutting in Japan led to lower profits there.

Mr. Marryat said he rated Beecham shares a hold for the time being. Investor enthusiasm could rebound if the company gains official approval to market a new arthritis drug that it wants to sell in Britain, the United States and ultimately elsewhere, he added.

Penzion to Drop Gold Firm

HOUSTON — Penzion Co. said Wednesday that its board has approved a tax-free spinoff of its Baidel International Gold Co. to shareholders as part of the company's previously announced withdrawal from the metals mining business.

Chrysler Will Increase Stake in Mitsubishi Auto

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Wednesday that it has agreed to sell part of its equity stake in Mitsubishi Motor Corp. to Chrysler Corp.

A company spokesman said that Mitsubishi would sell Chrysler 175,885 shares in the auto company, or 5 percent of the total shares, for 15.5 billion yen (\$62 million) later this month. He said the sale would raise Chrysler's stake in Mitsubishi Motor to 20 percent.

Mitsubishi will sell the shares to Chrysler at 88,200 yen per share, he said.

Mitsubishi is also negotiating the sale of some of its shares in the automobile subsidiary to other member firms of the Mitsubishi group with the aim of listing Mitsubishi Motor shares on the stock exchange, the spokesman said.

The Tokyo stock exchange's listing criteria call for shareholdings by a number of companies or persons.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries plans to reduce its holding, and that of its affiliates, in Mitsubishi Motors to 29 percent and to raise the stake of Chrysler and its affiliates to 24 percent of the total, the spokesman said.

Mitsubishi group member firms hold shares in each other. Mitsubishi wants members to hold the remaining 47 percent, with Mitsubishi Corp. holding 10 percent and Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. 5 percent.

Japanese Bridge Consortium Rejects British Appeal on Bosphorus Project

TOKYO — A Japanese consortium has rejected a British request that its firms be allowed to participate in a \$551-million project to build a second bridge over the Bosphorus Straits, an official said Wednesday.

An official for Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., one of three Japanese companies involved in the consortium, said the British group, led by Trafalgar House Investment Ltd., would be informed of the decision by letter.

The Japanese group, along with a Turkish-Italian consortium, signed a contract on May 10 with the Turkish government to build the 1.48-kilometer (0.92-mile) bridge to link Asia to Europe over the Bosphorus Straits in Istanbul.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the British consortium protested the awarding of the contract to the Japanese, saying that Britain lost the award because Japan heavily subsidized its bid. Britain won the contract for the first Bosphorus bridge.

Later in May, Mrs. Thatcher lodged a complaint in a letter to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, asking Japan to reconsider the participation of British firms in the project.

United, Pan Am Optimistic on Route Sale

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — The chairman of Pan American World Airways and UAL Inc. say they expect President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Department of Transportation to approve United Airlines' planned purchase of Pan Am's Pacific routes by September.

C. Edward Acker, the Pan Am chairman, denied that the Department of Justice has described the \$750-million transaction as anti-competitive.

With UAL's chairman, Richard J. Ferris, at his side, Mr. Acker said that the Department of Justice might be looking at the transaction in terms of the overall consideration by the Department of Transportation.

"We look at it as a positive document," he said.

Both executives, who flew to Tokyo, said they expect approval of the transaction as early as September, though the Department of Transportation is not required to act by Oct. 24 and the president is not required to act until 60 days after that.

Mr. Acker and Mr. Ferris sidestepped questions about possible opposition to the sale from Japan Air Lines and the Japanese government. They said that a U.S.-Japan aviation agreement specifies that Japan must allow any carrier designated by the U.S. government to fly approved routes.

"This is purely a transfer of rights that already exist," Mr. Ferris said.

Mr. Acker, however, said that the sale agreement would not be "activated" until the Japanese government accepted United as a replacement for Pan Am on routes into and out of Japan. Mr. Ferris said the two executives had asked Japanese officials to move quickly.

COMPANY NOTES

Abbey Life Group PLC's £243-million (\$306 million) offer of 135 million shares was heavily oversubscribed when application lists opened Wednesday, the bankers S.G. Warburg & Co. said. The shares, representing 48 percent of Abbey Life, were offered by the parent company, ITT Corp., at 180 pence each.

AT&T Electronic Systems will eliminate 1,200 jobs in Western states as part of cutbacks in the company's general business systems division. AT&T said some employees would be transferred, some retained and some offered early retirement.

Brown, Boveri & Cie AG said new orders increased 22 percent and revenue 4 percent in the first five months compared with the same 1984 period. The managing board chairman, Herbert Gasser, gave no figures but said new orders from abroad showed stronger growth than domestic orders.

Canon Inc. has signed an agreement with the only supplier of reader-writers for optical cards to the U.S. Coast Guard's Navy. Canon will sell 60,000 reader-writers for 10 billion yen (\$40 million). Optical cards memorize and replay information using a laser ray.

Chase Bank of Ohio has opened 22 branches in buildings that were the offices of six savings and loan institutions before the state's banking crisis in March. The six thrifts were bought by Chase and changed to commercial banks.

Edwards XL Ltd. and Mungana Mines Ltd. will join to form a listed resources company with assets of about 230 million Australian dollars (\$152 million). Elders will acquire up to 49.9 percent of Mungana, which will become Elders Resources Ltd.

L'Oréal, the cosmetics and pharmaceuticals group, expects net profit to rise 13 percent to 14 percent this year, Charles Zviak, the chairman, said at the annual meeting. Consolidated net profit after minority interests was 709 million francs (\$75 million) in 1984.

Pilkington Bros. PLC reported pre-tax profit for the 1984-85 year of £116 million (\$146 million), a 31-percent increase from £88.3 million the previous year, on revenue of £1.23 billion, compared with £1.21 billion.

Siemens AG has won an order for 60 million Deutsche marks (\$19.4 million) from Kuwait's Ministry of Electricity and Water for delivery and laying of specialized high-tension cables.

'The Real Thing' Isn't, Diehards Say

Pepsi Gloats as Controversy Over Coke Formula Spreads

By James Barron
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Seven weeks after the Coca-Cola Co. changed its longtime recipe, many frustrated Coke drinkers are complaining that the new taste is just not the real thing.

"It's a taste tragedy," said Robert Hester, a writer in Jacksonville, Florida.

"It's flat and too sweet," said Kathy Kapture, a Detroit waitress. "It doesn't quench your thirst and I'm not buying it."

"Completely devoid of any character at all," declared the humorist Jean Shepherd, who has been lacing his one-man shows with Coca-Cola jokes.

From Montreal to Monterey, California, diehard fans of the old Coke are angrily denouncing the idea of tampering with their favorite, hoarding whole cases and paying up to \$1.25 for a 6½-ounce bottle. A bottle usually sells for 40 to 45 cents.

And the company that makes Coke says it has been getting 1,500 phone calls a day, mostly from people who dislike the new taste.

"Obviously, it is an area of concern," said Brian Dyson, the president of Coca-Cola USA. "We want everybody to be absolutely pleased."

If longtime Coke drinkers are not, Pepsi is. "It's a tremendous opportunity for us," said Kenneth Ross, spokesman for Pepsi-Cola USA. "They're trying to move closer in taste to us, and I don't think they've succeeded. Obviously, the real thing was in real trouble."

But Coca-Cola maintains that the reformulated drink is catching on. The company says that sales have doubled since last year and that 110 million consumers have tried the new drink since its debut April 23.

Of those, Coke says, 75 percent would buy it again, which works out to roughly twice the 40 million consumers who bought old Coke on a typical day.

Pepsi, which has been chipping away at Coke's lead in the market, counters that nearly half of those who tried the new Coke prefer the sweeter taste of Pepsi. And it says its sales rose 14 percent in May to their highest in the company's 87-year history.

Jeffrey Weingarten, an analyst with Goldman, Sachs & Co., noted that Pepsi's increase covered all its products, not just the Pepsi-Cola brand. He estimated that the Pepsi brand's gain was probably in the 5 percent range and said that Coke's decision to introduce the new flavor was "a sharp gamble."

"I don't think a significant number of Coke drinkers will cease buying Coca-Cola," he said, "and the real opportunity is outside the United States, where Coke outsells Pepsi in those markets 3-to-1. There, the appearance of less carbonation and a sweeter taste probably works to Coke's favor."

But in Seattle, Gay Mullins, a retired businessman, says he cannot see how any change would work to Coke's favor. He switched to beer after tasting the new Coke and has set up a group called Old Cola Drinkers of America. Mr. Mullins says he has received 60,000 calls from people who think the new version is "the real bad thing."

He is considering taking Coke to court to try to force it to go back to the old recipe or license its secret formula to someone else, possibilities the company says it will not consider.

Mr. Mullins is preparing a mass mailing offering memberships in Old Cola Drinkers at \$5 apiece and says he expects to spend \$30,000 of his own money on the group's telephone bills and printing expenses. He has received less than \$1,500 in donations.

Do things go better with the new Coke? Not to Duane Larson, who owns Nick's Hamburger Shoppe in Brookings, North Dakota. "I don't think it's very compatible with food," he said.

Mr. Edouard de Royère appointed President of L'Air Liquide

Mr. Edouard de Royère joined L'Air Liquide in 1966. He was in turn appointed Secretary to the Board in 1968, Deputy Chief Executive Officer in 1979 and Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 1982.

At the Board meeting of June 12, 1985, Mr. Jean Delorme informed the Directors that he did not wish to renew his term of office as Chairman and moved that Mr. Edouard de Royère be appointed Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The proposal was accepted.

All the Directors having joined Mr. Edouard de Royère in paying tribute to Jean Delorme's outstanding contribution to the growth of L'Air Liquide since 1927, the Board, acting on Edouard de Royère's proposal, unanimously conferred the title of Honorary Chairman on Mr. Jean Delorme and entrusted him with the chairmanship of the Consultative Committee.

Mr. Alain Joly, previously a Director and Vice-President, was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

L'AIR LIQUIDE
World specialist in Industrial Gases

200,000 shareholders
25,000 employees in 53 countries

1984 consolidated figures (FF)

Sales : 20 billion

Net result : 1 billion

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
12 June 1985

12 JULY 1981

The net asset value quotations shown here are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotations are based on share prices. The following information is provided to indicate frequency of quotation for the funds listed:

(a) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (y) = yearly; (i) = irregular.

ALMANAC MANAGEMENT		(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SP 133.70
(w) Al-Mat Trust, S.A.	\$13.57	(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific Corp.	\$14.61
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.			
(i) Banker	\$F 148.00		
(i) Banker	\$F 148.00		
(i) Banker	\$F 148.00		
(i) Banker	\$F 148.00		
(i) Banker	\$F 148.00		
BANQUE INDOSUEZ			
(i) Asian Growth Fund	\$F 10.79		
(i) Banker	\$F 10.79		
(i) Banker	\$F 10.79		
(i) Banker	\$F 10.79		
(i) Banker	\$F 10.79		
BRITANNIA INVEST. ST. Helier, Jersey			
(i) British Overseas Income	\$0.97		
(i) British Overseas Income	\$0.97		
(i) British Overseas Income	\$0.97		
(i) British Overseas Income	\$0.97		
(i) British Overseas Income	\$0.97		
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL			
(i) Capital International	\$2.31		
(i) Capital International	\$2.31		
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)			
(i) Bond Value Sel.	\$F 185.24		
(i) Bond Value Sel.	\$F 185.24		
(i) Bond Value Sel.	\$F 185.24		
(i) Bond Value Sel.	\$F 185.24		
(i) Bond Value Sel.	\$F 185.24		
DEUTSCHE BANK AG, AMSTERDAM			
(i) Deutsche Bank AG	\$12.44		
(i) Deutsche Bank AG	\$12.44		
(i) Deutsche Bank AG	\$12.44		
(i) Deutsche Bank AG	\$12.44		
(i) Deutsche Bank AG	\$12.44		
DIT INVESTMENT FUND			
(i) DIT Investment Fund	\$27.49		
(i) DIT Investment Fund	\$27.49		
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS			
(i) F&C Mgmt. Ltd. Inv. Adv.	\$1.39		
(i) F&C Mgmt. Ltd. Inv. Adv.	\$1.39		
(i) F&C Mgmt. Ltd. Inv. Adv.	\$1.39		
(i) F&C Mgmt. Ltd. Inv. Adv.	\$1.39		
(i) F&C Mgmt. Ltd. Inv. Adv.	\$1.39		
FIDELITY FUND CO. HARTFORD, Conn.			
(i) American Values Common	\$1.57		
(i) American Values Common	\$1.57		
(i) American Values Common	\$1.57		
(i) American Values Common	\$1.57		
(i) American Values Common	\$1.57		
FORBES PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT			
(i) Forbes Portfolio Mgmt.	\$1.33		
(i) Forbes Portfolio Mgmt.	\$1.33		
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GEFFIN FUND			
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GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.			
(i) Global Asset Mgmt. Corp.	\$1.33		
(i) Global Asset Mgmt. Corp.	\$1.33		
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G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.			
(i) G.T. Management (UK) Ltd.	\$1.33		
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HILL, SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INT'L. S.A.			
(i) Hill, Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$1.33		
(i) Hill, Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$1.33		
(i) Hill, Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$1.33		
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(i) Hill, Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$1.33		
IBC TRUST CO. (JERSEY) LTD.			
(i) IBC Trust Co. (Jersey) Ltd.	\$1.33		
(i) IBC Trust Co. (Jersey) Ltd.	\$1.33		
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INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND			
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JARDINE FLEMING PORTFOLIO MGMT.			
(i) Jardine Fleming Portfolio Mgmt.	\$1.33		
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LLOYDS INVESTMENT FUND			
(i) Lloyds Investment Fund	\$1.33		
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June 12

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AIR FRANCE 

WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

AT AIR FRANCE, THERE'S ONE
THING THAT NEVER GOES OUT
OF STYLE: OUR ATTENTION
TO THOSE IMPORTANT DETAILS
THAT MAKE YOUR FLIGHT
A TRULY UNIQUE EXPERIENCE.
FROM THE WARM WELCOME
ON BOARD TO A SELECTION
OF THE BEST IN FRENCH WINES
AND FOOD, WE BRING A TOUCH
OF "LA VIE FRANÇAISE"
TO EVERY TRIP YOU TAKE.
AND AT AIR FRANCE, THAT'S
SOMETHING THAT WILL NEVER
GO OUT OF FASHION.

AIR FRANCE
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

SPORTS

Phils Win, 26-7, Breaking Marks and Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Von Hayes and the Philadelphia Phillies gave the New York Mets more grief Tuesday night than a transit strike ever could.

Hayes became the first player in major league history to hit two home runs in the first inning. The second homer was a grand slam that climaxed a nine-run first inning and started the Phillies on their way to a 26-7 victory.

"It's embarrassing," said the Mets' manager, Davey Johnson. "It was like being in a street fight and being on the bottom."

The Phillies went into the game with an average of .230, a mark better than that of only two other teams, the Mets and the San Francisco Giants, but they then scored more runs than any other National League team had in 41 years. (See Scoreboard)

Ironically, Hayes did not think he was going to play. When he came to the park he looked at the middle of the lineup and did not see his name.

"My head drooped a little bit," Hayes said. "Then he noticed he was in the leadoff spot for the first time since coming to the Phillies from Cleveland two seasons ago."

"I thought they must be kidding me," Hayes explained. "Two days ago I was cleanup hitter."

Hayes had the only home runs among the club-record 27 hits. But in also setting a club record for most runs in one game, the Phillies had 10 doubles and two triples.

Their 27 hits raised the team's batting average to .238 and the 26 runs represented 8 percent of their output for the season.

Hayes went into the game in a terrible slump. He was benched last week and had only 2 hits in his previous 33 at bats.

But he now is one of 21 major leaguers to hit two homers in one inning. Willie McCovey did it twice, most recently, Ray Knight, hit two in the ninth for the Cincinnati Reds in 1980.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Von Hayes

"After hitting those two home runs, I was afraid it would put me in another slump," Hayes said. "I'm not really a home run hitter and I have to keep myself from swinging for the fences."

Tom Gorman in the first inning and continued their assault on Calvin Schiraldi, who gave up 10 runs and 10 hits in 1 1/3 innings.

The Phillies sent 12 men to the plate in the first inning, 11 in the second and tapered off, barely batting around when they scored five runs in the fifth and four in the seventh.

Not since 1944, a year in which most of the good players were in the military, had a team scored 26 runs in a game.

Pirates 13, Cardinals 2: In Pittsburgh, Rick Reuschel drove in three runs with two singles in an 18-hit onslaught and, with Al Holland, held St. Louis to seven hits to help end a seven-game losing streak.

Cubs 5, Expos 3: Leon Durham hit an eighth-inning grand slam in Montreal as Chicago won its sixth straight.

Astros 11, Padres 6: Mike Scott pitched a four-hitter against San Diego while Mark Bailey hit a grand slam and Bill Doran drove in three runs in Houston.

Giants 5, Braves 4: Bob Brenly singled in David Green, who with two out in the 18th singled and stole second, to give San Francisco its victory in Atlanta.

The Giants had lost five straight, scoring only two runs in 46 innings before getting three in the seventh.

Blue Jays 4, Yankees 1: In the American League, Louis Thornton scored from third with one out when second baseman Willie Randolph dropped a possible double play throw and Toronto scored three times in the 11th to win in New York, ending a three-game losing streak.

The Yankees' Dale Berra had made it 1-1 with a two-out homer in the ninth.

White Sox 7, Mariners 1: Chicago took a half-game lead in the West Division standings, winning its fourth straight with the help of Rudy Law's two-run triple during a four-run second inning in Seattle.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 3: In Boston, where the Red Sox had an eight-game winning streak ended, Milwaukee's Ted Simmons broke a 3-5 tie with a two-run double in the seventh.

Rangers 6, Angels 4: Larry Parrish hit six straight home runs in his last 10 games as Texas won in Anaheim, California. Teammates Pete O'Brien, Cliff Johnson and Oddie McDowell hit bases-empty homers.

A's 4, Royals 3: In Oakland, California, Canis Lansford singled home Rob Ficoilo from second with two out in the ninth to beat Kansas City. (LAT, UPI, AP)

The Avuncular Demon of Golf

Robert Trent Jones Designs Courses the Pros Curse

By Hugh A. Mulligan

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey — Robert Trent Jones is a golf course architect, the most famous and infamous in the world, depending on how you view this amiable, avuncular-looking man.

If you saw him on a country club veranda, say in Oakland Hills, Michigan, from across a lush, verdant green, rolling hills towards an inviting cup, Jones might be mistaken for anyone's favorite uncle.

If your view is from the depths of one of his diabolical sand traps, which look like something left over from a B-52 strike, then he comes across as the devil incarnate.

Contrary to the opinions of many — if not most — golf pros (the exceptions perhaps being those also in the business of designing golf courses), this dean of golf course architects does not kick his dog or heap abuse on his caddy.

But it never will be forgotten among practitioners of this royal and ancient sport that when Jones modernized Oakland Hills for the 1951 U.S. Open, by strategically dumping 400 tons of sand onto the premises in 120 agonizing heaps and hollows, only two of the world's greatest players managed to break par in any of the four days of the tournament. The rest were calling for Jones' head, preferably on a tee.

Ben Hogan, who won by finally breaking par with a then-course record of 67, called the place "a monster."

Others complained the bunker-flanked fairways were so narrow "four-somes had to walk Indian file to get to the greens."

Jones, who has designed 450 golf courses in 34 countries around the world, can and does, at age 77, smile through the tears and lamentations and score-card shreddings of professional golfers who come to grief in the sand traps and water hazards that have become his architectural signature. Once a scratch or par golfer himself, he does, also, confess to a bit of chagrin and some guilt feelings when one of his own shots lies buried in a trap on a course he created.

"Why shouldn't I or they be punished for making a poor shot?" he says with a righteous smile, looking up from the drawing board in his office in Montclair, New Jersey. He might be defending the Scottish Calvinist view of golf as part of the divine purpose to punish human frailty and mold character through suffering. After all, golf held up to nature's mirror reflects fog.

Pride goes before a fall on your typical Robert Trent Jones hole, which can be played a number of ways: heroically by the pro going all out for birdie, daintily by the low-handicap amateur trying to beat or match par, safely by your average golfer for whom bogey golf is good by. On yes, the pigmyism from tee to green should be satisfying or at least scenic enough to keep the daily duffer from kicking in the door of his locker or savoring his most satisfying shots back-to-back at the clubhouse bar.

To Jones' left on his office wall hangs a portrait of the treacherous No. 3 hole at Mauna Kea on the big island of Hawaii, which Jones carved out of volcanic rock and perched on a verdant precipice above the pounding Pacific.

"Water is the ultimate penalty," says Jones, admiring the tropical vista from his swivel chair. "Today's top pros have no trouble blasting out of sand. The immortal Bobby Jones," no relation, but a fellow friend, "said, 'Landing in a bunker is like being in an automobile accident; plunking into water is like a plane crash.'"

On the opposite wall is a lovely oil painting of the short and, some say, sadistic 16th hole Jones created for Augusta National in Georgia, which the other famous Jones laid out with the help of Alister MacKenzie, a Scottish physician who gave up curing people with medicine to torment them with his golf architecture. On a kidney-shaped green beside a bewitched, golf ball-gobbling lake that Jones' dark magic created from an innocent creek, Jack Nicklaus is seen putting, flanked by Arnold Palmer and George Archer, while Gary Player lurks in the shadows of those menacing, overhanging trees. No picnic on the grass, this genuine old Masters.

The telephone rings in the middle of an anecdote about Royal Rabat, which he designed for King Hassan II of Morocco, an avid golfer who gave refuge to the exiled Shah of Iran and urged him to take up golf to get his mind off his vanished empire.

The Cunard company is put on hold with a request for designing a course on the Caribbean island of St. Martin, while Jones gets to the point of the story, wherein Claude Harmon, the great pro and teacher, is engaged to give the royal lessons, "but the Shah was unable to concentrate because 20 of his generals had been shot that morning."

A secretary sticks her head in to confirm flight reservations the next day to Ireland, where he will attend a meeting of the American Society of Golf Architects and unveil his 450th creation, the new course at Ballybunion on the breathtaking headlands of Kerry, where the wide mouth of the River Shannon meets the wild Atlantic. Dunes 120 feet (36 meters) high form a natural link, like the old Scottish courses, meaning the duffers cannot blame all the sand hazards on the architect.

"Peter Dobereiner, the British golf writer, says it's the greatest links course in the world," Jones murmurs in pardonable self-aware at having been accused of outdoing St. Andrews and Carnoustie, where nature has been at work for 500 years.

Born in Inge, England, Jones was taken to the United States at age 4 by his parents. He grew up in Rochester, New York, obsessed at the local country club for Walter Hagen and was good enough with the sticks by age 14 to finish second, one stroke behind the leader who broke the course record, in a pro-amateur tournament.

His high point as a golfer was a 10th-place finish in

the Canadian Open, but by that time Jones already had found his career path: creating the academic discipline of golf architecture by taking courses in four different schools at Cornell University. He studied agronomy and horticulture in the agricultural school; design and landscaping in the architecture school; construction, surveying and land drainage in the college of engineering, and accounting, public speaking and journalism in the arts curriculum.

Although old Tom Morris, of St. Andrews fame, was engaged to design Royal County Down in Ireland "for a sum not exceeding 4 pounds sterling" and the scrubland for the famed course at Pinehurst, North Carolina, was bought for a dollar an acre, it takes upward of \$2 million to build a golf course today. The figure is not firm. Jones brought in Ballybunion at \$500,000, but some of his rivals have gone as high as \$10 million or what architect Pete Dye calls "a bunch of zeros" in devising private golf preserves for Texas and Oklahoma millionaires.

"You can spend \$900,000 just pushing sand around to build synthetic dunes and recreate a Scottish links," scoffs Jones, whose forte always has been U.S.-style, park-like courses that follow the "natural line of the land." He claims also to have invented the water torture hole, like the perilous 7th at Pebble Beach in California, stuck out on a tiny peninsula in the Pacific and so dear to the historians of TV commentators.

"Forty years ago," he recalls, "Doris Duke, the tobacco heiress, went to Europe on vacation and her second husband got me to transform her estate in Somerville, New Jersey, from an Italian garden full of statues into a golf course. I put on a small (82.2-meter) long hole on a small island in a lake on the property. When she got back, she was a little upset."

Some of the pros turning up for the Open may be more than a little upset when they find that Jones has been up to his old deviltry. "They wouldn't let me put traps on the fairway at 280 yards," he says, "but it's ridiculous the way the livelier ball, metal woods and graphite shafts are changing the game. It's ruining all the great courses in the world."

"A par 5 is no longer a par 5 if you have three putts for a par and two for a birdie. I think the powers-that-be in golf, the Royal and Ancient Society and the PGA, should kick the ball so it won't go more than 280 yards, and the more dots or dimples they allow on it, the longer it stays up. Baseball got rid of its hot ball and now golf should too."

"A lot of the contracts I get today are for modernizing courses I designed years ago to accommodate the new equipment and the new balls."

For the long-hitting pro launching the latest suborbital golf balls, Jones' solution is the "shock treatment," he has just administered to the monster at Oakland Hills.

"The top score will be about six under for the four days," he predicts with a shy smile, while bracing himself for the anguished screams that are sure to echo about his chair on the veranda overlooking the 18th hole and the leader board.

The tears of grown-ups do not bother an artist at creating disaster, who looks upon a fairway wood as a downsizing rod sure to find water, and who loves sand like a Bedouin.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Milwaukee	10	3	10
Boston	3	0	3
Detroit	5	0	5
Minnesota	1	0	1
Los Angeles	4	1	4
Seattle	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0
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